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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: PEPTIDES AND RELATED MOLECULES THAT BIND TO TALL-1

a¹a²a³CDa⁵La³a³a¹¹Ca¹²a¹³a¹⁴

(SEQ. ID. NO: 100),
b¹b²b³Cb⁵b°Db³Lb¹⁰b¹¹b¹²b¹³b¹⁴Cb¹⁵b¹'b¹³b¹³

(SEQ. ID. NO: 104)
c¹c²c³Cc⁵Dc7Lc³c⁰c¹¹c¹²c¹³c¹⁴Cc¹⁵c¹²c¹³c

(SEQ. ID. NO: 105)
d¹d²d³Cd⁵d⁴d²WDd¹⁰Ld¹³d¹⁴d¹⁵Cd¹⁴d¹³d¹³

e<sup>1</sup>e<sup>2</sup>e<sup>3</sup>Ce<sup>5</sup>e<sup>6</sup>e<sup>7</sup>De<sup>9</sup>Le<sup>11</sup>Ke<sup>13</sup>Ce<sup>15</sup>e<sup>16</sup>e<sup>17</sup>e<sup>18</sup>

(SEQ. ID. NO: 107)

f¹f²f³Kf³Df″Lf²f¹⁰Of¹²f¹³f¹⁴

(SEQ. ID NO: 109)

 $(X^1)_a - V^1 - (X^2)_b$  (I)

(57) Abstract: The present invention concerns therapeutic agents that modulate the activity of TALL-1. In accordance with the present invention, modulators of TALL-1 may comprise an amino acid sequence Dz2Lz4 wherein z2 is an amino acid residue and z4 is threonyl or isoleucyl. Exemplary molecules comprise a sequence of the formulae ala2a3CDa6La8a9al0Ca12a13a14 (SEQ.ID.NO:100), b1b2b3Cb5b6Db8Lb10b11b12b13b14Cb16b17b18 (SEQ.ID.NO:104)  $c^{1}c^{2}c^{3}Cc^{5}Dc^{7}Lc^{9}c^{10}c^{11}c^{12}c^{13}c^{14}Cc^{16}c^{17}c^{18}$  $d^1d^2d^3Cd^5d^6d^7WDd^{10}Ld^{13}d^{14}d^{15}Cd^{16}d^{17}d^{18}$ (SEQ.ID.NO:105) (SEQ.ID.NO:106)  $e^{1}e^{2}e^{3}Ce^{5}e^{6}e^{7}De^{9}Le^{11}Ke^{13}Ce^{15}e^{16}e^{17}e^{18}$ (SEQ.ID.NO:107) f<sup>1</sup>f<sup>2</sup>f<sup>3</sup>Kf<sup>5</sup>Df<sup>7</sup>Lf<sup>9</sup>f<sup>10</sup>Qf<sup>12</sup>f<sup>13</sup>f<sup>14</sup> (SEQ.ID NO:109) wherein the substituents are as defined in the specification. The invention further comprises compositions of matter of the formula (X1)a-V1-(X2)b wherein V1 is a vehicle that is covalently attached to one or more of the above TALL-1 modulating compositions of matter. The vehicle and the TALL-1 modulating composition of matter may be linked through the N- or C-terminus of the TALL-1 modulating portion. The preferred vehicle is an Fc domain, and the preferred Fc domain is an IgG Fc domain.

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#### PEPTIDES AND RELATED MOLECULES THAT BIND TO TALL-1

This application is related to U.S. provisional application no. 60/290,196, filed May 11, 2001, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

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#### Background of the Invention

After years of study in necrosis of tumors, tumor necrosis factors (TNFs)  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  were finally cloned in 1984. The ensuing years witnessed 10 the emergence of a superfamily of TNF cytokines, including fas ligand (FasL), CD27 ligand (CD27L), CD30 ligand (CD30L), CD40 ligand (CD40L), TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL, also designated AGP-1), osteoprotegerin binding protein (OPG-BP or OPG ligand), 4-1BB ligand, LIGHT, APRIL, and TALL-1. Smith et al. (1994), Cell 76: 959-962; Lacey et al. (1998), Cell 93: 165-176; Chichepotiche et al. (1997), J. Biol. 15 Chem. 272: 32401-32410; Mauri et al. (1998), Immunity 8: 21-30; Hahne et <u>al</u>. (1998), J. Exp. Med. 188: 1185-90; Shu et al. (1999), J. Leukocyte Biology 65: 680-3. This family is unified by its structure, particularly at the Cterminus. In addition, most members known to date are expressed in immune compartments, although some members are also expressed in other tissues or organs, as well. Smith et al. (1994), Cell 76: 959-62. All ligand members, with the exception of LT-α, are type II transmembrane proteins, characterized by a conserved 150 amino acid region within Cterminal extracellular domain. Though restricted to only 20-25% identity, 25 the conserved 150 amino acid domain folds into a characteristic β-pleated sheet sandwich and trimerizes. This conserved region can be proteolytically released, thus generating a soluble functional form. Banner et al. (1993), Cell 73: 431-445.

Many members within this ligand family are expressed in lymphoid enriched tissues and play important roles in the immune system development and modulation. Smith et al. (1994). For example, TNFα is mainly synthesized by macrophages and is an important mediator for inflammatory responses and immune defenses. Tracey & Cerami (1994), Ann. Rev. Med. 45: 491-503. Fas-L, predominantly expressed in activated T cell, modulates TCR-mediated apoptosis of thymocytes. Nagata, S. & Suda, T. (1995) Immunology Today 16: 39-43; Castrim et al. (1996), Immunity 5: 617-27. CD40L, also expressed by activated T cells, provides an essential signal for B cell survival, proliferation and immunoglobulin isotype switching. Noelle (1996), Immunity 4: 415-9.

The cognate receptors for most of the TNF ligand family members have been identified. These receptors share characteristic multiple cysteine-rich repeats within their extracellular domains, and do not possess catalytic motifs within cytoplasmic regions. Smith et al. (1994). The receptors signal through direct interactions with death domain proteins (e.g. TRADD, FADD, and RIP) or with the TRAF proteins (e.g. TRAF2, TRAF3, TRAF5, and TRAF6), triggering divergent and overlapping signaling pathways, e.g. apoptosis, NF-kB activation, or JNK activation. Wallach et al. (1999), Annual Review of Immunology 17: 331-67. These signaling events lead to cell death, proliferation, activation or differentiation. The expression profile of each receptor member varies. For example, TNFR1 is expressed on a broad spectrum of tissues and cells, whereas the cell surface receptor of OPGL is mainly restricted to the osteoclasts. Hsu et al. (1999) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 96: 3540-5.

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A number of research groups have recently identified TNF family ligands with the same or substantially similar sequence. The ligand has been variously named neutrokine  $\alpha$  (WO 98/18921, published May 7, 1998), 63954 (WO 98/27114, published June 25, 1998), TL5 (EP 869 180, published October 7, 1998), NTN-2 (WO 98/55620 and WO 98/55621,

published December 10, 1998), TNRL1-alpha (WO 9911791, published March 11, 1999), kay ligand (WO99/12964, published March 18, 1999), and AGP-3 (U.S. Prov. App. Nos. 60/119,906, filed February 12, 1999 and 60/166,271, filed November 18, 1999, respectively); and TALL-1 (WO 00/68378, published Nov. 16, 2000). Each of these references is hereby incorporated by reference. Hereinafter, the ligands reported therein are collectively referred to as TALL-1.

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TALL-1 is a member of the TNF ligand superfamily that is functionally involved in B cell survival and proliferation. Transgenic mice overexpressing TALL-1 had severe B cell hyperplasia and lupus-like 10 autoimmune disease. Khare et al. (2000) PNAS 97(7):3370-3375). Both TACI and BCMA serve as cell surface receptors for TALL-1. Gross et al. (2000), Nature 404: 995-999; Ware (2000), J. Exp. Med. 192(11): F35-F37; Ware (2000), Nature 404: 949-950; Xia et al. (2000), J. Exp. Med. 192(1):137-15 143; Yu et al. (2000), Nature Immunology 1(3):252-256; Marsters et al. (2000), Current Biology 10:785-788; Hatzoglou et al. (2000) J. of Immunology 165:1322-1330; Shu et al. (2000) PNAS 97(16):9156-9161; Thompson et al. (2000) J. Exp. Med. 192(1):129-135; Mukhopadhyay et al. (1999) J. Biol. Chem. 274(23): 15978-81; Shu et al. (1999) J. Leukocyte Biol. 65:680-683; Gruss et al. (1995) Blood 85(12): 3378-3404; Smith et al. (1994), 20 Cell 76: 959-962; U.S. Pat. No. 5,969,102, issued October 19, 1999; WO 00/67034, published November 9, 2000; WO 00/40716, published July 13, 2000; WO 99/35170, published July 15, 1999. Both receptors are expressed on B cells and signal through interaction with TRAF proteins. In addition, 25 both TACI and BCMA also bind to another TNF ligand family member, APRIL. Yu et al. (2000), Nature Immunology 1(3):252-256. APRIL has also been demonstrated to induce B cell proliferation.

To date, no recombinant or modified proteins employing peptide modulators of TALL-1 have been disclosed. Recombinant and modified

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proteins are an emerging class of therapeutic agents. Useful modifications of protein therapeutic agents include combination with the "Fc" domain of an antibody and linkage to polymers such as polyethylene glycol (PEG) and dextran. Such modifications are discussed in detail in a patent application entitled, "Modified Peptides as Therapeutic Agents," publicshed WO 00/24782, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

A much different approach to development of therapeutic agents is peptide library screening. The interaction of a protein ligand with its receptor often takes place at a relatively large interface. However, as demonstrated for human growth hormone and its receptor, only a few key residues at the interface contribute to most of the binding energy. Clackson et al. (1995), Science 267: 383-6. The bulk of the protein ligand merely displays the binding epitopes in the right topology or serves functions unrelated to binding. Thus, molecules of only "peptide" length (2 to 40 amino acids) can bind to the receptor protein of a given large protein ligand. Such peptides may mimic the bioactivity of the large protein ligand ("peptide agonists") or, through competitive binding, inhibit the bioactivity of the large protein ligand ("peptide antagonists").

Phage display peptide libraries have emerged as a powerful method in identifying such peptide agonists and antagonists. See, for example, Scott et al. (1990), Science 249: 386; Devlin et al. (1990), Science 249: 404; U.S. Pat. No. 5,223,409, issued June 29, 1993; U.S. Pat. No. 5,733,731, issued March 31, 1998; U.S. Pat. No. 5,498,530, issued March 12, 1996; U.S. Pat. No. 5,432,018, issued July 11, 1995; U.S. Pat. No. 5,338,665, issued August 16, 1994; U.S. Pat. No. 5,922,545, issued July 13, 1999; WO 96/40987, published December 19, 1996; and WO 98/15833, published April 16, 1998 (each of which is incorporated by reference in its entirety). In such libraries, random peptide sequences are displayed by fusion with

coat proteins of filamentous phage. Typically, the displayed peptides are affinity-eluted against an immobilized target protein. The retained phages may be enriched by successive rounds of affinity purification and repropagation. The best binding peptides may be sequenced to identify key residues within one or more structurally related families of peptides. See, e.g., Cwirla et al. (1997), Science 276: 1696-9, in which two distinct families were identified. The peptide sequences may also suggest which residues may be safely replaced by alanine scanning or by mutagenesis at the DNA level. Mutagenesis libraries may be created and screened to further optimize the sequence of the best binders. Lowman (1997), Ann. Rev. Biophys. Biomol. Struct. 26: 401-24.

Structural analysis of protein-protein interaction may also be used to suggest peptides that mimic the binding activity of large protein ligands. In such an analysis, the crystal structure may suggest the identity and relative orientation of critical residues of the large protein ligand, from which a peptide may be designed. See, e.g., Takasaki et al. (1997), Nature Biotech. 15: 1266-70. These analytical methods may also be used to investigate the interaction between a receptor protein and peptides selected by phage display, which may suggest further modification of the peptides to increase binding affinity.

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Other methods compete with phage display in peptide research. A peptide library can be fused to the carboxyl terminus of the <u>lac</u> repressor and expressed in <u>E</u>. <u>coli</u>. Another <u>E</u>. <u>coli</u>-based method allows display on the cell's outer membrane by fusion with a peptidoglycan-associated lipoprotein (PAL). Hereinafter, these and related methods are collectively referred to as "<u>E</u>. <u>coli</u> display." In another method, translation of random RNA is halted prior to ribosome release, resulting in a library of polypeptides with their associated RNA still attached. Hereinafter, this and related methods are collectively referred to as "ribosome display."

Other methods employ peptides linked to RNA; for example, PROfusion technology, Phylos, Inc. See, for example, Roberts & Szostak (1997), Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 94: 12297-303. Hereinafter, this and related methods are collectively referred to as "RNA-peptide screening." Chemically derived peptide libraries have been developed in which peptides are immobilized on stable, non-biological materials, such as polyethylene rods or solvent-permeable resins. Another chemically derived peptide library uses photolithography to scan peptides immobilized on glass slides. Hereinafter, these and related methods are collectively referred to as "chemical-peptide screening." Chemical-peptide screening may be advantageous in that it allows use of D-amino acids and other unnatural analogues, as well as non-peptide elements. Both biological and chemical methods are reviewed in Wells & Lowman (1992), Curr. Opin. Biotechnol. 3: 355-62. Conceptually, one may discover peptide mimetics of any protein using phage display, RNA-peptide screening, and the other methods mentioned above.

#### Summary of the Invention

The present invention concerns therapeutic agents that modulate the activity of TALL-1. In accordance with the present invention, modulators of TALL-1 may comprise an amino acid sequence Dz<sup>2</sup>Lz<sup>4</sup> (SEQ ID NO: 108) wherein z<sup>2</sup> is an amino acid residue and z<sup>4</sup> is threonyl or isoleucyl. Such modulators of TALL-1 comprise molecules of the following formulae:

I(a) a¹a²a³CDa⁴La⁰a⁰a¹⁰Ca¹²a¹³a¹⁴ (SEQ. ID. NO: 100)

wherein:

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a<sup>1</sup>, a<sup>2</sup>, a<sup>3</sup> are each independently absent or amino acid residues;

a<sup>6</sup> is an amino acid residue;

a<sup>9</sup> is a basic or hydrophobic residue;

30 a<sup>8</sup> is threonyl or isoleucyl;

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a<sup>12</sup> is a neutral polar residue; and a<sup>13</sup> and a<sup>14</sup> are each independently absent or amino acid residues.
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I(b) b1b2b3Cb5b6Db8Lb10b11b12b13b14Cb16b17b18

5 (SEQ. ID. NO: 104)

wherein:

b1 and b2 are each independently absent or amino acid residues;

b³ is an acidic or amide residue;

b⁵ is an amino acid residue;

10 b<sup>6</sup> is an aromatic residue;

b8 is an amino acid residue;

b10 is T or I;

b<sup>11</sup> is a basic residue;

b12 and b13 are each independently amino acid residues;

15 b<sup>14</sup> is a neutral polar residue; and

 $b^{16}$ ,  $b^{17}$ , and  $b^{18}$  are each independently absent or amino acid residues.

I(c)  $c^1c^2c^3Cc^5Dc^7Lc^9c^{10}c^{11}c^{12}c^{13}c^{14}Cc^{16}c^{17}c^{18}$ 

(SEQ. ID. NO:105)

20 wherein:

c<sup>1</sup>, c<sup>2</sup>, and c<sup>3</sup> are each independently absent or amino acid residues;

c⁵ is an amino acid residue;

c' is an amino acid residue;

c' is T or I;

25 c<sup>10</sup> is a basic residue;

c11 and c12 are each independently amino acid residues;

c13 is a neutral polar residue;

c14 is an amino acid residue;

c16 is an amino acid residue;

c17 is a neutral polar residue; and

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c18 is an amino acid residue or is absent.
                          d^1d^2d^3Cd^5d^6d^7WDd^{10}Ld^{12}d^{13}d^{14}Cd^{15}d^{16}d^{17}
      I(d)
                                       (SEQ. ID. NO: 106)
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      wherein:
               d<sup>1</sup>, d<sup>2</sup>, and d<sup>3</sup> are each independently absent or amino acid residues;
               d<sup>5</sup>, d<sup>6</sup>, and d<sup>7</sup> are each independently amino acid residues;
               d<sup>10</sup> is an amino acid residue;
               d13 is T or I;
               d14 is an amino acid residue; and
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               d16, d17, and d18 are each independently absent or amino acid
       residues.
                              e^{1}e^{2}e^{3}Ce^{5}e^{6}e^{7}De^{9}Le^{11}Ke^{13}Ce^{15}e^{16}e^{17}e^{18}
      I(e)
                                       (SEQ. ID. NO: 107)
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      wherein:
               e<sup>1</sup>, e<sup>2</sup>, and e<sup>3</sup> are each independently absent or amino acid residues;
               e^5, e^6, e^7, e^9, and e^{13} are each independently amino acid residues;
               e11 is T or I: and
               e^{15}, e^{16}, and e^{17} are each independently absent or amino acid residues.
                                         f^1f^2f^3Kf^5Df^7Lf^9f^{10}Qf^{12}f^{13}f^{14}
       I(f)
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                                            (SEQ. ID NO: 109)
       wherein:
               f^1, f^2, and f^3 are absent or are amino acid residues (with one of f^1, f^2,
                        and f<sup>3</sup> preferred to be C when one of f<sup>12</sup>, f<sup>13</sup>, and f<sup>14</sup> is C);
               f is W, Y, or F (W preferred);
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               f' is an amino acid residue (L preferred);
               f' is T or I (T preferred);
               f10 is K, R, or H (K preferred);
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 $f^{12}$  is C, a neutral polar residue, or a basic residue (W, C, or R preferred);

f<sup>13</sup> is C, a neutral polar residue or is absent (V preferred); and

f<sup>14</sup> is any amino acid residue or is absent;

provided that only one of  $f^1$ ,  $f^2$ , and  $f^3$  may be C, and only one of  $f^{12}$ ,  $f^{13}$ , and  $f^{14}$  may be C.

Compounds of formulae I(a) through I(f) above incorporate  $Dz^2Lz^4$ , as well as SEQ ID NO: 63 hereinafter. The sequence of I(f) was derived as a consensus sequence as described in Example 1 hereinbelow. Of compounds within formula I(f), those within the formula

 $I(f') f'f''KWDf'Lf''KQf''^2f'^3f'^4$ 

(SEQ ID NO: 125)

are preferred. Compounds falling within formula I(f') include SEQ ID NOS: 32, 58, 60, 62, 63, 66, 67, 69, 70, 114, 115, 122, 123, 124, 147-150, 152-177, 179, 180, 187.

Also in accordance with the present invention are compounds having the consensus motif:

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(SEQ ID NO: 110)

which also bind TALL-1.

Further in accordance with the present invention are compounds of the formulae:

$$I(g) g^1 g^2 g^3 C g^5 PF g^8 W g^{10} C g^{11} g^{12} g^{13}$$

25 (SEQ. ID. NO. 101)

wherein:

g<sup>1</sup>, g<sup>2</sup> and g<sup>3</sup> are each independently absent or amino acid residues;

g<sup>5</sup> is a neutral polar residue;

g8 is a neutral polar residue;

30 g<sup>10</sup> is an acidic residue;

 $g^{12}$  and  $g^{13}$  are each independently amino acid residues; and  $g^{14}$  is absent or is an amino acid residue.

I(h)

h¹h²h³CWh⁵h¹WGh¹oCh¹²h¹³h¹4

(SEQ. ID. NO: 102)

5 wherein:

h<sup>1</sup>, h<sup>2</sup>, and h<sup>3</sup> are each independently absent or amino acid residues;

h<sup>6</sup> is a hydrophobic residue;

h<sup>7</sup> is a hydrophobic residue;

h<sup>10</sup> is an acidic or polar hydrophobic residue; and

h<sup>12</sup>, h<sup>13</sup>, and h<sup>14</sup> are each independently absent or amino acid residues.

I(i)

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i<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>i<sup>3</sup>Ci<sup>5</sup>i<sup>6</sup>i<sup>7</sup>i<sup>8</sup>i<sup>9</sup>i<sup>10</sup>Ci<sup>12</sup>i<sup>13</sup>i<sup>14</sup>

(SEQ. ID. NO: 103)

wherein:

i1 is absent or is an amino acid residue;

i<sup>2</sup> is a neutral polar residue;

i<sup>3</sup> is an amino acid residue;

 $i^5$ ,  $i^6$ ,  $i^7$ , and  $i^8$  are each independently amino acid residues;

i° is an acidic residue;

i<sup>10</sup> is an amino acid residue;

 $i^{12}$  and  $i^{13}$  are each independently amino acid residues; and  $i^{14}$  is a neutral polar residue.

The compounds defined by formulae I(g) through I(i) also bind TALL-1.

Further in accordance with the present invention, modulators of TALL-1 comprise:

a) a TALL-1 modulating domain (e.g., an amino acid sequence of Formulae I(a) through I(i)), preferably the amino acid sequence Dz<sup>2</sup>Lz<sup>4</sup>, or sequences derived therefrom by phage display, RNA-peptide screening, or the other techniques mentioned above; and

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b) a vehicle, such as a polymer (e.g., PEG or dextran) or an Fc domain, which is preferred;

wherein the vehicle is covalently attached to the TALL-1 modulating domain. The vehicle and the TALL-1 modulating domain may be linked through the N- or C-terminus of the TALL-1 modulating domain, as described further below. The preferred vehicle is an Fc domain, and the preferred Fc domain is an IgG Fc domain. Such Fc-linked peptides are referred to herein as "peptibodies." Preferred TALL-1 modulating domains comprise the amino acid sequences described hereinafter in Tables 1 and 2. Other TALL-1 modulating domains can be generated by phage display, RNA-peptide screening and the other techniques mentioned herein.

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Further in accordance with the present invention is a process for making TALL-1 modulators, which comprises:

- a. selecting at least one peptide that binds to TALL-1; and
- b. covalently linking said peptide to a vehicle.

The preferred vehicle is an Fc domain. Step (a) is preferably carried out by selection from the peptide sequences in Table 2 hereinafter or from phage display, RNA-peptide screening, or the other techniques mentioned herein.

The compounds of this invention may be prepared by standard synthetic methods, recombinant DNA techniques, or any other methods of preparing peptides and fusion proteins. Compounds of this invention that encompass non-peptide portions may be synthesized by standard organic chemistry reactions, in addition to standard peptide chemistry reactions when applicable.

The primary use contemplated for the compounds of this invention is as therapeutic or prophylactic agents. The vehicle-linked peptide may

have activity comparable to—or even greater than—the natural ligand mimicked by the peptide.

The compounds of this invention may be used for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes by formulating them with appropriate pharmaceutical carrier materials and administering an effective amount to a patient, such as a human (or other mammal) in need thereof. Other related aspects are also included in the instant invention.

Numerous additional aspects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent upon consideration of the figures and detailed description of the invention.

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## **Brief Description of the Figures**

Figure 1 shows exemplary Fc dimers that may be derived from an IgG1 antibody. "Fc" in the figure represents any of the Fc variants within the meaning of "Fc domain" herein. "X¹" and "X²" represent peptides or linker-peptide combinations as defined hereinafter. The specific dimers are as follows:

A, D: Single disulfide-bonded dimers. IgG1 antibodies typically have two disulfide bonds at the hinge region of the antibody. The Fc domain in Figures 1A and 1 D may be formed by truncation between the two disulfide bond sites or by substitution of a cysteinyl residue with an unreactive residue (e.g., alanyl). In Figure 1A, the Fc domain is linked at the amino terminus of the peptides; in 1D, at the carboxyl terminus.

B, E: Doubly disulfide-bonded dimers. This Fc domain may be formed by truncation of the parent antibody to retain both cysteinyl residues in the Fc domain chains or by expression from a construct including a sequence encoding such an Fc domain. In Figure 1B, the Fc domain is linked at the amino terminus of the peptides; in 1E, at the carboxyl terminus.

C, F: Noncovalent dimers. This Fc domain may be formed by elimination of the cysteinyl residues by either truncation or substitution. One may desire to eliminate the cysteinyl residues to avoid impurities formed by reaction of the cysteinyl residue with cysteinyl residues of other proteins present in the host cell. The noncovalent bonding of the Fc domains is sufficient to hold together the dimer.

Other dimers may be formed by using Fc domains derived from different types of antibodies (e.g., IgG2, IgM).

Figure 2 shows the structure of preferred compounds of the invention that feature tandem repeats of the pharmacologically active peptide. Figure 2A shows a single chain molecule and may also represent the DNA construct for the molecule. Figure 2B shows a dimer in which the linker-peptide portion is present on only one chain of the dimer. Figure 2C shows a dimer having the peptide portion on both chains. The dimer of Figure 2C will form spontaneously in certain host cells upon expression of a DNA construct encoding the single chain shown in Figure 3A. In other host cells, the cells could be placed in conditions favoring formation of dimers or the dimers can be formed in vitro.

Figure 3 shows exemplary nucleic acid and amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NOS: 1 and 2, respectively) of human IgG1 Fc that may be used in this invention.

Figures 4A through 4F show the nucleotide and amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NOS: 3-27) S of NdeI to SalI fragments encoding peptide and linker.

Figures 5A through 5M show the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 28) of pAMG21-RANK-Fc vector, which was used to construct Fc-linked molecules of the present invention. These figures identify a number of features of the nucleic acid, including:

- promoter regions <u>PcopB</u>, <u>PrepA</u>, <u>RNAI</u>, APHII, luxPR, and luxPL;
- mRNA for APHII, luxR;

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coding sequences and amino acid sequences for the proteins copB protein, copT,
 repAI, repA4, APHII, luxR, RANK, and Fc;

- binding sites for the proteins copB, CRP;
- hairpins T1, T2, T7, and toop;
- operator site for lux protein;

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enzyme restriction sites for <u>Pflll08I</u>, <u>BglII</u>, <u>ScaI</u>, <u>BmnI</u>, <u>DrdII</u>, <u>DraIII</u>, <u>BstBI</u>,
 <u>AceIII</u>, <u>AflII</u>, <u>PflMI</u>, <u>BglI</u>, <u>SfiI</u>, <u>BstEII</u>, <u>BspLullI</u>, <u>NspV</u>, <u>BplI</u>, <u>EagI</u>, <u>BcgI</u>, <u>NsiI</u>,
 <u>BsaI</u>, <u>Pspl406I</u>, <u>AatII</u>, <u>BsmI</u>, <u>NruI</u>, <u>NdeI</u>, <u>ApaLI</u>, <u>Acc65I</u>, <u>KpnI</u>, <u>SalI</u>, <u>AccI</u>, <u>BspEI</u>,
 <u>AhdI</u>, <u>BspHI</u>, <u>EconI</u>, <u>BsrGI</u>, <u>BmaI</u>, <u>SmaI</u>, <u>SexAI</u>, <u>BamHI</u>, and <u>Blp</u>I.

Figures 6A and 6B show the DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO: 97) inserted into pCFM1656 between the unique <u>Aat</u>II (position #4364 in pCFM1656) and <u>Sac</u>II (position #4585 in pCFM1656) restriction sites to form expression plasmid pAMG21 (ATCC accession no. 98113).

Figure 7 shows that the TALL-1 peptibody (SEQ ID NO: 70) inhibits TALL-1-mediated B cell proliferation. Purified B cells ( $10^5$ ) from B6 mice were cultured in triplicates in 96-well plated with the indicated amounts of TALL-1 consensus peptibody in the presence of 10 ng/ml TALL-1 plus  $2 \mu \text{g/ml}$  anti-IgM antibody. Proliferation was measured by radioactive [ $^3$ H]thymidine uptake in the last 18h of pulse. Data shown represent mean  $\pm$  SD triplicate wells.

Figure 8 shows that a TALL-1 N-terminal tandem dimer peptibodies (SEQ ID NO: 123, 124 in Table 5B hereinafter) are preferable for inhibition of TALL-1-mediated B cell proliferation. Purified B cells (10<sup>5</sup>) from B6 mice were cultured in triplicates in 96-well plated with the indicated amounts of TALL-1 12-3 peptibody and TALL-1 consensus peptibody (SEQ ID NOS: 115 and 122 of Table 5B)or the related dimer peptibodies (SEQ ID NOS: 123, 124) in the presence of 10 ng/ml TALL-1 plus 2 μg/ml anti-IgM antibody. Proliferation was measured by radioactive [³H]thymidine uptake in the last 18h of pulse. Data shown represent mean ± SD triplicate wells.

Figure 9. AGP3 peptibody binds to AGP3 with high affinity.

Dissociation equilibrium constant (K<sub>D</sub>) was obtained from nonlinear regression

of the competition curves using a dual-curve one-site homogeneous binding model (KinEx<sup>TM</sup> software). K<sub>D</sub> is about 4 pM for AGP3 peptibody binding with human AGP3 (SEQ ID NO: 123).

Figures 10A and 10B. AGP3 peptibody blocks both human and murine AGP3 in the Biacore competition assay. Soluble human TACI protein was immobilized to B1 chip. 1 nM of recombinant human AGP3 protein (upper panel) or 5 nM of recombinant murine AGP3 protein (lower panel) was incubated with indicated amount of AGP3 peptibody before injected over the surface of receptor. Relative human AGP3 and murine AGP3 (binding response was shown (SEQ ID NO: 123).

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Figures 11A and 11B. AGP3 peptibody blocked AGP3 binding to all three receptors TACI, BCMA and BAFFR in Biacore competition assay. Recombinant soluble receptor TACI, BCMA and BAFFR proteins were immobilized to CM5 chip. 1 nM of recombinant human AGP3 (upper panel) were incubated with indicated amount of AGP3 peptibody before injected over each receptor surface. Relative binding of AGP3 was measured. Similarly, 1 nM of recombinant APRIL protein was incubated with indicated amount of AGP3 peptibody before injected over each receptor surface. AGP3 peptibody didn't inhibit APRIL binding to all three receptors (SEQ ID NO: 123).

Figures 12A and 12B. AGP3 peptibody inhibits mouse serum immunoglobulin level increase induced by human AGP3 challenge. Balb/c mice received 7 daily intraperitoneal injections of 1 mg/Kg human AGP3 protein along with saline, human Fc, or AGP3 peptibody at indicated doses, and were bled on day 8. Serum total IgM and IgA level were measured by ELISA (SEQ ID NO: 123).

Figure 13. AGP3 peptibody treatment reduced arthritis severity in the mouse CIA model. Eight to 12 weeks old DBA/1 male mice were immunized with bovine collagen type II (bCII) emulsified in complete freunds adjuvant intradermally at the base of tail, and were boosted 3 weeks after the initial immunization with bCII emulsified in incomplete freunds adjuvant. Treatment with indicated dosage of AGP3 peptibody was begun from the day of booster

immunization for 4 weeks. As described before (Khare et al., *J. Immunol.*. 155: 3653-9, 1995), all four paws were individually scored from 0-3 for arthritis severity (SEQ ID NO: 123).

Figure 14. AGP3 peptibody treatment inhibited anti-collagen antibody generation in the mouse CIA model. Serum samples were taken one week after final treatment (day 35) as described above. Serum anti-collagen II antibody level was determined by ELISA analysis (SEQ ID NO: 123).

Figures 15A and 15B. AGP3 peptibody treatment delayed proteinuria onset and improved survival in NZB/NZW lupus mice. Five-month-old lupus prone NZBx NZBWF1 mice were treated i.p. 3X/week for 8 weeks with PBS or indicated doses of AGP3 peptibody (SEQ ID NO: 123) or human Fc proteins. Protein in the urine was evaluated monthly throughout the life of the experiment with Albustix reagent strips (Bayer AG).

Figures 16A and 16B show the nucleic acid and amino acid sequences of a preferred TALL-1-binding peptibody (SEQ ID NOS: 189 and 123)

## **Detailed Description of the Invention**

#### **Definition of Terms**

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The terms used throughout this specification are defined as follows, unless otherwise limited in specific instances.

#### General definitions

The term "comprising" means that a compound may include additional amino acids on either or both of the N- or C- termini of the given sequence. Of course, these additional amino acids should not significantly interfere with the activity of the compound.

Additionally, physiologically acceptable salts of the compounds of this invention are also encompassed herein. The term "physiologically acceptable salts" refers to any salts that are known or later discovered to be pharmaceutically acceptable. Some specific examples are: acetate;

trifluoroacetate; hydrohalides, such as hydrochloride and hydrobromide; sulfate; citrate; tartrate; glycolate; and oxalate.

## Amino acids

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The term "acidic residue" refers to amino acid residues in D- or Lform having sidechains comprising acidic groups. Exemplary acidic residues include D and E.

The term "amide residue" refers to amino acids in D- or L-form having sidechains comprising amide derivatives of acidic groups.

Exemplary residues include N and Q.

The term "aromatic residue" refers to amino acid residues in D- or L-form having sidechains comprising aromatic groups. Exemplary aromatic residues include F, Y, and W.

The term "basic residue" refers to amino acid residues in D- or Lform having sidechains comprising basic groups. Exemplary basic residues include H, K, and R.

The term "hydrophilic residue" refers to amino acid residues in Dor L-form having sidechains comprising polar groups. Exemplary hydrophilic residues include C, S, T, N, and Q.

The term "nonfunctional residue" refers to amino acid residues in D- or L-form having sidechains that lack acidic, basic, or aromatic groups. Exemplary nonfunctional amino acid residues include M, G, A, V, I, L and norleucine (Nle).

The term "neutral polar residue" refers to amino acid residues in Dor L-form having sidechains that lack basic, acidic, or polar groups.

Exemplary neutral polar amino acid residues include A, V, L, I, P, W, M, and F.

The term "polar hydrophobic residue" refers to amino acid residues in D- or L-form having sidechains comprising polar groups. Exemplary polar hydrophobic amino acid residues include T, G, S, Y, C, Q, and N.

The term "hydrophobic residue" refers to amino acid residues in Dor L-form having sidechains that lack basic or acidic groups. Exemplary hydrophobic amino acid residues include A, V, L, I, P, W, M, F, T, G, S, Y, C, Q, and N.

## 5 <u>Peptides</u>

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The term "peptide" refers to molecules of 1 to 40 amino acids, with molecules of 5 to 20amino acids preferred. Exemplary peptides may comprise the TALL-1 modulating domain of a naturally occurring molecule or comprise randomized sequences.

The term "randomized" as used to refer to peptide sequences refers to fully random sequences (e.g., selected by phage display methods or RNA-peptide screening) and sequences in which one or more residues of a naturally occurring molecule is replaced by an amino acid residue not appearing in that position in the naturally occurring molecule. Exemplary methods for identifying peptide sequences include phage display, <u>E. coli</u> display, ribosome display, RNA-peptide screening, chemical screening, and the like.

The term "TALL-1 modulating domain" refers to any amino acid sequence that binds to the TALL-1 and comprises naturally occurring sequences or randomized sequences. Exemplary TALL-1 modulating domains can be identified or derived by phage display or other methods mentioned herein.

The term "TALL-1 antagonist" refers to a molecule that binds to the TALL-1 and increases or decreases one or more assay parameters opposite from the effect on those parameters by full length native TALL-1. Such activity can be determined, for example, by such assays as described in the subsection entitled "Biological activity of AGP-3" in the Materials & Methods section of the patent application entitled, "TNF-RELATED PROTEINS", WO 00/47740, published August 17, 2000.

## Vehicles and peptibodies

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The term "vehicle" refers to a molecule that prevents degradation 5 and/or increases half-life, reduces toxicity, reduces immunogenicity, or increases biological activity of a therapeutic protein. Exemplary vehicles include an Fc domain (which is preferred) as well as a linear polymer (e.g., polyethylene glycol (PEG), polylysine, dextran, etc.); a branched-chain polymer (see, for example, U.S. Patent No. 4,289,872 to Denkenwalter et 10 al., issued September 15, 1981; 5,229,490 to Tam, issued July 20, 1993; WO 93/21259 by Frechet et al., published 28 October 1993); a lipid; a cholesterol group (such as a steroid); a carbohydrate or oligosaccharide (e.g., dextran); any natural or synthetic protein, polypeptide or peptide that binds to a salvage receptor; albumin, including human serum albumin (HSA), leucine zipper domain, and other such proteins and 15 protein fragments. Vehicles are further described hereinafter.

The term "native Fc" refers to molecule or sequence comprising the sequence of a non-antigen-binding fragment resulting from digestion of whole antibody, whether in monomeric or multimeric form. The original immunoglobulin source of the native Fc is preferably of human origin and may be any of the immunoglobulins, although IgG1 and IgG2 are preferred. Native Fc's are made up of monomeric polypeptides that may be linked into dimeric or multimeric forms by covalent (i.e., disulfide bonds) and non-covalent association. The number of intermolecular disulfide bonds between monomeric subunits of native Fc molecules ranges from 1 to 4 depending on class (e.g., IgG, IgA, IgE) or subclass (e.g., IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgA1, IgGA2). One example of a native Fc is a disulfide-bonded dimer resulting from papain digestion of an IgG (see Ellison et al.

(1982), <u>Nucleic Acids Res</u>. 10: 4071-9). The term "native Fc" as used herein is generic to the monomeric, dimeric, and multimeric forms.

The term "Fc variant" refers to a molecule or sequence that is modified from a native Fc but still comprises a binding site for the salvage receptor, FcRn. International applications WO 97/34631 (published 25 September 1997) and WO 96/32478 describe exemplary Fc variants, as well as interaction with the salvage receptor, and are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety. Thus, the term "Fc variant" comprises a molecule or sequence that is humanized from a non-human native Fc. Furthermore, a native Fc comprises sites that may be removed because they provide structural features or biological activity that are not required for the fusion molecules of the present invention. Thus, the term "Fc variant" comprises a molecule or sequence that lacks one or more native Fc sites or residues that affect or are involved in (1) disulfide bond formation, (2) incompatibility with a selected host cell (3) N-terminal heterogeneity upon expression in a selected host cell, (4) glycosylation, (5) interaction with complement, (6) binding to an Fc receptor other than a salvage receptor, or (7) antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC). Fc variants are described in further detail hereinafter.

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The term "Fc domain" encompasses native Fc and Fc variant molecules and sequences as defined above. As with Fc variants and native Fc's, the term "Fc domain" includes molecules in monomeric or multimeric form, whether digested from whole antibody or produced by other means.

The term "multimer" as applied to Fc domains or molecules comprising Fc domains refers to molecules having two or more polypeptide chains associated covalently, noncovalently, or by both covalent and non-covalent interactions. IgG molecules typically form dimers; IgM, pentamers; IgD, dimers; and IgA, monomers, dimers,

trimers, or tetramers. Multimers may be formed by exploiting the sequence and resulting activity of the native Ig source of the Fc or by derivatizing (as defined below) such a native Fc.

The term "dimer" as applied to Fc domains or molecules comprising Fc domains refers to molecules having two polypeptide chains associated covalently or non-covalently. Thus, exemplary dimers within the scope of this invention are as shown in Figure 1.

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The terms "derivatizing" and "derivative" or "derivatized" comprise processes and resulting compounds respectively in which (1) the compound has a cyclic portion; for example, cross-linking between cysteinyl residues within the compound; (2) the compound is cross-linked or has a cross-linking site; for example, the compound has a cysteinyl residue and thus forms cross-linked dimers in culture or in vivo; (3) one or more peptidyl linkage is replaced by a non-peptidyl linkage; (4) the N-terminus is replaced by -NRR¹, NRC(O)R¹, -NRC(O)OR¹, -NRS(O)₂R¹, -NHC(O)NHR, a succinimide group, or substituted or unsubstituted benzyloxycarbonyl-NH-, wherein R and R¹ and the ring substituents are as defined hereinafter; (5) the C-terminus is replaced by -C(O)R² or -NR³R⁴ wherein R², R³ and R⁴ are as defined hereinafter; and (6) compounds in which individual amino acid moieties are modified through treatment with agents capable of reacting with selected side chains or terminal residues. Derivatives are further described hereinafter.

The terms "peptibody" and "peptibodies" refer to molecules comprising an Fc domain and at least one peptide. Such peptibodies may be multimers or dimers or fragments thereof, and they may be derivatized. In the present invention, the molecules of formulae II through VI hereinafter are peptibodies when V<sup>1</sup> is an Fc domain.

#### Structure of compounds

In General. The present inventors identified sequences capable of binding to and modulating the biological activity of TALL-1. These sequences can be modified through the techniques mentioned above by which one or more amino acids may be changed while maintaining or even improving the binding affinity of the peptide.

In the compositions of matter prepared in accordance with this invention, the peptide(s) may be attached to the vehicle through the peptide's N-terminus or C-terminus. Any of these peptides may be linked in tandem (i.e., sequentially), with or without linkers. Thus, the vehicle-peptide molecules of this invention may be described by the following formula:

 $\Pi$ 

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$$(X^1)_a - V^1 - (X^2)_b$$

15 wherein:

V<sup>1</sup> is a vehicle (preferably an Fc domain);

 $X^{1}$  and  $X^{2}$  are each independently selected from  $-(L^{1})_{c}-P^{1}$ ,  $-(L^{1})_{c}-P^{1}$ - $(L^{2})_{d}-P^{2}$ ,  $-(L^{1})_{c}-P^{1}$ - $(L^{2})_{d}-P^{2}$ - $(L^{3})_{e}-P^{3}$ , and  $-(L^{1})_{c}-P^{1}$ - $(L^{2})_{d}-P^{2}$ - $(L^{3})_{e}-P^{3}$ - $(L^{4})_{f}-P^{4}$ 

 $[L^{-}]_{d}$  - $P^{-}$ , - $[L^{-}]_{d}$ - $P^{-}$ - $[L^{-}]_{d}$ -[

20 modulating domains, such as those of Formulae I(a) through I(i);

 $L^{1}$ ,  $L^{2}$ ,  $L^{3}$ , and  $L^{4}$  are each independently linkers; and

a, b, c, d, e, and f are each independently 0 or 1, provided that at least one of a and b is 1.

Thus, compound II comprises preferred compounds of the formulae

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$$X^1-V^1$$

and multimers thereof wherein  $V^1$  is an Fc domain and is attached at the C-terminus of  $A^1$ ;

IV

$$V^1-X^2$$

and multimers thereof wherein  $V^1$  is an Fc domain and is attached at the N-terminus of  $A^2$ ;

5 V

$$V^{1}-(L^{1})_{c}-P^{1}$$

and multimers thereof wherein  $V^i$  is an Fc domain and is attached at the N-terminus of -( $L^i$ )<sub>c</sub>- $P^i$ ; and

VI

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$$V^{1}-(L^{1})_{c}-P^{1}-(L^{2})_{d}-P^{2}$$

and multimers thereof wherein  $V^1$  is an Fc domain and is attached at the N-terminus of  $-L^1-P^1-L^2-P^2$ .

<u>Peptides</u>. The peptides of this invention are useful as TALL-1 modulating peptides or as TALL-1 modulating domains in the molecules of formulae II through VI. Molecules of this invention comprising these peptide sequences may be prepared by methods known in the art.

Preferred peptide sequences are those of the foregoing formulae I(a) having the substituents identified below.

Table 1--Preferred peptide substituents

Formula I(a)	a <sup>8</sup> is T;		
	a° is a basic residue (K most preferred); and		
	a <sup>12</sup> is a neutral polar residue (F most preferred).		
Formula I(b)	b³ is D, Q, or E;		
; 	b <sup>6</sup> is W or Y;		
	b <sup>10</sup> is T;		
	b <sup>11</sup> is K or R; and		
	b <sup>14</sup> is V or L.		
Formula I(c)	c° is T;		
	c <sup>10</sup> is K or R;		
	c <sup>13</sup> is a I, L, or V; and		
	c <sup>17</sup> is A or L.		
Formula I(d)	d <sup>13</sup> is T.		
Formula I(e)	e <sup>11</sup> is T.		
Formula I(f)	f° is T;		
}	f' is $K$ ; and		
	$f^{10}$ is V.		
Formula I(g)	g <sup>5</sup> is W;		
	g <sup>8</sup> is P;		
	g <sup>10</sup> is E; and		
	g <sup>13</sup> is a basic residue.		
Formula I(h)	h <sup>1</sup> is G;		
	h <sup>6</sup> is A;		
	h <sup>7</sup> is a neutral polar residue; and		
	h <sup>10</sup> is an acidic residue.		
Formula I(i)	i² is W; and		
	i <sup>14</sup> is W.		

Preferred peptide sequences appear in Table 2 below.

Table 2—Preferred TALL-1 modulating domains

Sequence	SEQ ID NO:
PGTCFPFPWECTHA	29
WGACWPFPWECFKE	30
VPFCDLLTKHCFEA	31
GSRCKYKWDVLTKQCFHH	32
LPGCKWDLLIKQWVCDPL	33
SADCYFDILTKSDVCTSS	34
SDDCMYDQLTRMFICSNL	35
DLNCKYDELTYKEWCQFN	36
FHDCKYDLLTRQMVCHGL	37
RNHCFWDHLLKQDICPSP	38
ANQCWWDSLTKKNVCEFF	39
YKGRQMWDILTRSWVVSL	126
QDVGLWWDILTRAWMPNI	127
QNAQRVWDLLIRTWVYPQ	128
GWNEAWWDELTKIWVLEQ	129
RITCDTWDSLIKKCVPOS	130
GAIMQFWDSLTKTWLRQS	131
WLHSGWWDPLTKHWLOKV	132
SEWFFWFDPLTRAQLKFR	133
GVWFWWFDPLTKOWTOAG	134
MOCKGYYDILTKWCVTNG	135
LWSKEVWDILTKSWVSOA	136
KAAGWWFDWLTKVWVPAP	137
AYOTWFWDSLTRLWLSTT	138
SGOHFWWDLLTRSWTPST	139
LGVGQKWDPLTKQWVSRG	140
VGKMCOWDPLIKRTVCVG	141
CRQGAKFDLLTKQCLLGR	142
GQAIRHWDVLTKOWVDSQ	143
RGPCGSWDLLTKHCLDSQ	144
WQWKQQWDLLTKQMVWVG	145
PITICRKDLLTKQVVCLD	146
KTCNGKWDLLTKQCLQQA	147
KCLKGKWDLLTKQCVTEV	148
RCWNGKWDLLTKQCIHPW	149
NRDMRKWDPLIKQWIVRP	150
QAAAATWDLLTKQWLVPP	151
PEGGPKWDPLTKQFLPPV	152
OTPOKKWDLLTKOWFTRN	153
IGSPCKWDLLTKQMICQT	154
CTAAGKWDLLTKQCIQEK	155
VSQCMKWDLLTKQCLQGW	156
VWGTWKWDLLTKQYLPPQ	157
GWWEMKWDLLTKOWYRPO	158
TAQVSKWDLLTKQWLPLA	159
QLWGTKWDLLTKQYIQIM	160
WATSOKWDLLTKOWVONM	161
QRQCAKWDLLTKQCVLFY	162

KTTDCKWDLLTKQRICQV	163
LLCQGKWDLLTKQCLKLR	164
LMWFWKWDLLTKQLVPTF	165
QTWAWKWDLLTKQWIGPM	166
NKELLKWDLLTKQCRGRS	167
GQKDLKWDLLTKQYVRQS	168
PKPCQKWDLLTKQCLGSV	169
GQIGWKWDLLTKQWIQTR	170
VWLDWKWDLLTKQWIHPQ	171
QEWEYKWDLLTKQWGWLR	172
HWDSWKWDLLTKQWVVQA	173
TRPLQKWDLLTKQWLRVG	174
SDQWQKWDLLTKQWFWDV	175
QQTFMKWDLLTKQWIRRH	176
QGECRKWDLLTKQCFPGQ	177
GQMGWRWDPLIKMCLGPS	178
QLDGCKWDLLTKQKVCIP	179
HGYWQKWDLLTKQWVSSE	180
HQGQCGWDLLTRIYLPCH	181
LHKACKWDLLTKQCWPMQ	182
GPPGSVWDLLTKIWIQTG	183
ITQDWRFDTLTRLWLPLR	184
QGGFAAWDVLTKMWITVP	185
GHGTPWWDALTRIWILGV	186
VWPWQKWDLLTKQFVFQD	187
WQWSWKWDLLTRQYISSS	188
NQTLWKWDLLTKQFITYM	60
PVYQGWWDTLTKLYIWDG	61
WLDGGWRDPLIKRSVQLG	62
GHQQFKWDLLTKQWVQSN	63
QRVGQFWDVLTKMFITGS	64
QAQGWSYDALIKTWIRWP	65
GWMHWKWDPLTKQALPWM	66
GHPTYKWDLLTKQWILQM	67
WNNWSLWDPLTKLWLQQN	68
WQWGWKWDLLTKQWVQQQ	69
GQMGWRWDPLTKMWLGTS	70

It is noted that the known receptors for TALL-1 bear some sequence homology with preferred peptides:

LPGCKWDLLIKQWVCDPL

BAFFR MRRGPRSLRGRDAPVPTPCVPTECYDLLVRKCVDCRLL

TACI TICNHQSQRTCAAFCRSLSCRKEQGKFYDHLLRDCISCASI

BCMA FVSPSQEIRGRFRRMLQMAGQCSQNEYFDSLLHACIPCQLRC

(SEQ ID NOS: 33, 195, 196, and 197, respectively).

Any peptide containing a cysteinyl residue may be cross-linked with another Cys-containing peptide, either or both of which may be linked to a

vehicle. Any peptide having more than one Cys residue may form an intrapeptide disulfide bond, as well. Any of these peptides may be derivatized as described hereinafter.

Additional useful peptide sequences may result from conservative and/or non-conservative modifications of the amino acid sequences of the sequences in Table 2.

Conservative modifications will produce peptides having functional and chemical characteristics similar to those of the peptide from which such modifications are made. In contrast, substantial modifications in the functional and/or chemical characteristics of the peptides may be accomplished by selecting substitutions in the amino acid sequence that differ significantly in their effect on maintaining (a) the structure of the molecular backbone in the area of the substitution, for example, as a sheet or helical conformation, (b) the charge or hydrophobicity of the molecule at the target site, or (c) the size of the molecule.

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For example, a "conservative amino acid substitution" may involve a substitution of a native amino acid residue with a nonnative residue such that there is little or no effect on the polarity or charge of the amino acid residue at that position. Furthermore, any native residue in the polypeptide may also be substituted with alanine, as has been previously described for "alanine scanning mutagenesis" (see, for example, MacLennan et al., 1998, Acta Physiol. Scand. Suppl. 643:55-67; Sasaki et al., 1998, Adv. Biophys. 35:1-24, which discuss alanine scanning mutagenesis).

Desired amino acid substitutions (whether conservative or non-conservative) can be determined by those skilled in the art at the time such substitutions are desired. For example, amino acid substitutions can be used to identify important residues of the peptide sequence, or to increase or decrease the affinity of the peptide or vehicle-peptide molecules (see preceding formulae) described herein. Exemplary amino acid substitutions are set forth in Table 3.

**Table 3—Amino Acid Substitutions** 

Exemplary Substitutions	Preferred Substitutions
Val, Leu, lle	Val
Lys, Gln, Asn	Lys
Gln	Gln
Glu	Glu
Ser, Ala	Ser
Asņ	Asn
Asp	Asp
Pro, Ala	Ala
Asn, Gln, Lys, Arg	Arg
Leu, Val, Met, Ala, Phe, Norleucine	Leu
Norleucine, Ile, Val, Met, Ala, Phe	lle
Arg, 1,4 Diamino- butyric Acid, Gln, Asn	Arg
Leu, Phe, Ile	Leu
Leu, Val, Ile, Ala, Tyr	Leu
Ala	Gly
Thr, Ala, Cys	Thr
Ser	Ser
Tyr, Phe	Tyr
Trp, Phe, Thr, Ser	Phe
lle, Met, Leu, Phe, Ala, Norleucine	Leu
	Substitutions  Val, Leu, Ile  Lys, Gln, Asn  Gln  Glu  Ser, Ala  Asn  Asp  Pro, Ala  Asn, Gln, Lys, Arg  Leu, Val, Met, Ala, Phe, Norleucine  Norleucine, Ile, Val, Met, Ala, Phe  Arg, 1,4 Diamino-butyric Acid, Gln, Asn  Leu, Phe, Ile  Leu, Val, Ile, Ala, Tyr  Ala  Thr, Ala, Cys  Ser  Tyr, Phe  Trp, Phe, Thr, Ser  Ile, Met, Leu, Phe,

In certain embodiments, conservative amino acid substitutions also encompass non-naturally occurring amino acid residues which are

typically incorporated by chemical peptide synthesis rather than by synthesis in biological systems.

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As noted in the foregoing section "Definition of Terms," naturally occurring residues may be divided into classes based on common sidechain properties that may be useful for modifications of sequence. For example, non-conservative substitutions may involve the exchange of a member of one of these classes for a member from another class. Such substituted residues may be introduced into regions of the peptide that are homologous with non-human orthologs, or into the non-homologous regions of the molecule. In addition, one may also make modifications using P or G for the purpose of influencing chain orientation.

In making such modifications, the hydropathic index of amino acids may be considered. Each amino acid has been assigned a hydropathic index on the basis of their hydrophobicity and charge characteristics, these are: isoleucine (+4.5); valine (+4.2); leucine (+3.8); phenylalanine (+2.8); cysteine/cystine (+2.5); methionine (+1.9); alanine (+1.8); glycine (-0.4); threonine (-0.7); serine (-0.8); tryptophan (-0.9); tyrosine (-1.3); proline (-1.6); histidine (-3.2); glutamate (-3.5); glutamine (-3.5); aspartate (-3.5); asparagine (-3.5); lysine (-3.9); and arginine (-4.5).

The importance of the hydropathic amino acid index in conferring interactive biological function on a protein is understood in the art. Kyte et al., J. Mol. Biol., 157: 105-131 (1982). It is known that certain amino acids may be substituted for other amino acids having a similar hydropathic index or score and still retain a similar biological activity. In making changes based upon the hydropathic index, the substitution of amino acids whose hydropathic indices are within ±2 is preferred, those which are within ±1 are particularly preferred, and those within ±0.5 are even more particularly preferred.

It is also understood in the art that the substitution of like amino acids can be made effectively on the basis of hydrophilicity. The greatest local average hydrophilicity of a protein, as governed by the hydrophilicity of its adjacent amino acids, correlates with its immunogenicity and antigenicity, <u>i.e.</u>, with a biological property of the protein.

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The following hydrophilicity values have been assigned to amino acid residues: arginine (+3.0); lysine (+3.0); aspartate ( $+3.0 \pm 1$ ); glutamate ( $+3.0 \pm 1$ ); serine (+0.3); asparagine (+0.2); glutamine (+0.2); glycine (0); threonine (-0.4); proline ( $-0.5 \pm 1$ ); alanine (-0.5); histidine (-0.5); cysteine (-1.0); methionine (-1.3); valine (-1.5); leucine (-1.8); isoleucine (-1.8); tyrosine (-2.3); phenylalanine (-2.5); tryptophan (-3.4). In making changes based upon similar hydrophilicity values, the substitution of amino acids whose hydrophilicity values are within  $\pm 2$  is preferred, those which are within  $\pm 1$  are particularly preferred, and those within  $\pm 0.5$  are even more particularly preferred. One may also identify epitopes from primary amino acid sequences on the basis of hydrophilicity. These regions are also referred to as "epitopic core regions."

A skilled artisan will be able to determine suitable variants of the polypeptide as set forth in the foregoing sequences using well known techniques. For identifying suitable areas of the molecule that may be changed without destroying activity, one skilled in the art may target areas not believed to be important for activity. For example, when similar polypeptides with similar activities from the same species or from other species are known, one skilled in the art may compare the amino acid sequence of a peptide to similar peptides. With such a comparison, one can identify residues and portions of the molecules that are conserved among similar polypeptides. It will be appreciated that changes in areas of a peptide that are not conserved relative to such similar peptides would

be less likely to adversely affect the biological activity and/or structure of the peptide. One skilled in the art would also know that, even in relatively conserved regions, one may substitute chemically similar amino acids for the naturally occurring residues while retaining activity (conservative amino acid residue substitutions). Therefore, even areas that may be important for biological activity or for structure may be subject to conservative amino acid substitutions without destroying the biological activity or without adversely affecting the peptide structure.

Additionally, one skilled in the art can review structure-function studies identifying residues in similar peptides that are important for activity or structure. In view of such a comparison, one can predict the importance of amino acid residues in a peptide that correspond to amino acid residues that are important for activity or structure in similar peptides. One skilled in the art may opt for chemically similar amino acid substitutions for such predicted important amino acid residues of the peptides.

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One skilled in the art can also analyze the three-dimensional structure and amino acid sequence in relation to that structure in similar polypeptides. In view of that information, one skilled in the art may predict the alignment of amino acid residues of a peptide with respect to its three dimensional structure. One skilled in the art may choose not to make radical changes to amino acid residues predicted to be on the surface of the protein, since such residues may be involved in important interactions with other molecules. Moreover, one skilled in the art may generate test variants containing a single amino acid substitution at each desired amino acid residue. The variants can then be screened using activity assays know to those skilled in the art. Such data could be used to gather information about suitable variants. For example, if one discovered that a change to a particular amino acid residue resulted in destroyed,

undesirably reduced, or unsuitable activity, variants with such a change would be avoided. In other words, based on information gathered from such routine experiments, one skilled in the art can readily determine the amino acids where further substitutions should be avoided either alone or in combination with other mutations.

A number of scientific publications have been devoted to the prediction of secondary structure. See Moult J., Curr. Op. in Biotech., 7(4): 422-427 (1996), Chou et al., Biochemistry, 13(2): 222-245 (1974); Chou et al., Biochemistry, 113(2): 211-222 (1974); Chou et al., Adv. Enzymol. Relat. 10 Areas Mol. Biol., 47: 45-148 (1978); Chou et al., Ann. Rev. Biochem., 47: 251-276 and Chou et al., Biophys. J., 26: 367-384 (1979). Moreover, computer programs are currently available to assist with predicting secondary structure. One method of predicting secondary structure is based upon homology modeling. For example, two polypeptides or proteins which have a sequence identity of greater than 30%, or similarity 15 greater than 40% often have similar structural topologies. The recent growth of the protein structural data base (PDB) has provided enhanced predictability of secondary structure, including the potential number of folds within a polypeptide's or protein's structure. See Holm et al., Nucl. Acid. Res., 27(1): 244-247 (1999). It has been suggested (Brenner et al., 20 Curr. Op. Struct. Biol., 7(3): 369-376 (1997)) that there are a limited number of folds in a given polypeptide or protein and that once a critical number of structures have been resolved, structural prediction will gain dramatically in accuracy.

Additional methods of predicting secondary structure include "threading" (Jones, D., <u>Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.</u>, 7(3): 377-87 (1997); Sippl <u>et al.</u>, <u>Structure</u>, 4(1): 15-9 (1996)), "profile analysis" (Bowie <u>et al.</u>, <u>Science</u>, 253: 164-170 (1991); Gribskov <u>et al.</u>, <u>Meth. Enzym.</u>, 183: 146-159 (1990);

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Gribskov et al., Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., 84(13): 4355-8 (1987)), and "evolutionary linkage" (See Home, supra, and Brenner, supra).

<u>Vehicles</u>. This invention requires the presence of at least one vehicle (V¹) attached to a peptide through the N-terminus, C-terminus or a sidechain of one of the amino acid residues. Multiple vehicles may also be used; e.g., Fc's at each terminus or an Fc at a terminus and a PEG group at the other terminus or a sidechain. Exemplary vehicles include:

• an Fc domain;

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- other proteins, polypeptides, or peptides capable of binding to a salvage receptor;
- human serum albumin (HSA);
- a leucine zipper (LZ) domain;
- polyethylene glycol (PEG), including 5 kD, 20 kD, and 30 kD
   PEG, as well as other polymers;
- dextran;

and other molecules known in the art to provide extended half-life and/or protection from proteolytic degradation or clearance.

An Fc domain is the preferred vehicle. The Fc domain may be fused to the N or C termini of the peptides or at both the N and C termini.

Fusion to the N terminus is preferred.

As noted above, Fc variants are suitable vehicles within the scope of this invention. A native Fc may be extensively modified to form an Fc variant in accordance with this invention, provided binding to the salvage receptor is maintained; see, for example WO 97/34631 and WO 96/32478.

In such Fc variants, one may remove one or more sites of a native Fc that provide structural features or functional activity not required by the fusion molecules of this invention. One may remove these sites by, for example, substituting or deleting residues, inserting residues into the site, or truncating portions containing the site. The inserted or substituted

residues may also be altered amino acids, such as peptidomimetics or D-amino acids. Fc variants may be desirable for a number of reasons, several of which are described below. Exemplary Fc variants include molecules and sequences in which:

- Sites involved in disulfide bond formation are removed. Such removal may avoid reaction with other cysteine-containing proteins present in the host cell used to produce the molecules of the invention. For this purpose, the cysteine-containing segment at the N-terminus may be truncated or cysteine residues may be deleted or substituted with other amino acids (e.g., alanyl, seryl). In particular, one may truncate the N-terminal 20-amino acid segment of SEQ ID NO: 2 or delete or substitute the cysteine residues at positions 7 and 10 of SEQ ID NO: 2. Even when cysteine residues are removed, the single chain Fc domains can still form a dimeric Fc domain that is held together non-covalently.
- A native Fc is modified to make it more compatible with a selected host cell. For example, one may remove the PA sequence near the N-terminus of a typical native Fc, which may be recognized by a digestive enzyme in <u>E</u>. <u>coli</u> such as proline iminopeptidase. One may also add an N-terminal methionine residue, especially when the molecule is expressed recombinantly in a bacterial cell such as <u>E</u>. <u>coli</u>. The Fc domain of SEQ ID NO: 2 is one such Fc variant.
  - 3. A portion of the N-terminus of a native Fc is removed to prevent N-terminal heterogeneity when expressed in a selected host cell. For this purpose, one may delete any of the first 20 amino acid residues at the N-terminus, particularly those at positions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

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4. One or more glycosylation sites are removed. Residues that are typically glycosylated (e.g., asparagine) may confer cytolytic response. Such residues may be deleted or substituted with unglycosylated residues (e.g., alanine).

5. Sites involved in interaction with complement, such as the C1q binding site, are removed. For example, one may delete or substitute the EKK sequence of human IgG1. Complement recruitment may not be advantageous for the molecules of this invention and so may be avoided with such an Fc variant.

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- 6. Sites are removed that affect binding to Fc receptors other than a salvage receptor. A native Fc may have sites for interaction with certain white blood cells that are not required for the fusion molecules of the present invention and so may be removed.
- 7. The ADCC site is removed. ADCC sites are known in the art; see, for example, Molec. Immunol. 29 (5): 633-9 (1992) with regard to ADCC sites in IgG1. These sites, as well, are not required for the fusion molecules of the present invention and so may be removed.
  - 8. When the native Fc is derived from a non-human antibody, the native Fc may be humanized. Typically, to humanize a native Fc, one will substitute selected residues in the non-human native Fc with residues that are normally found in human native Fc. Techniques for antibody humanization are well known in the art.

Preferred Fc variants include the following. In SEQ ID NO: 2 (Figure 3), the leucine at position 15 may be substituted with glutamate; the glutamate at position 99, with alanine; and the lysines at positions 101 and 103, with alanines. In addition, one or more tyrosine residues can be replaced by phenyalanine residues.

An alternative vehicle would be a protein, polypeptide, peptide, antibody, antibody fragment, or small molecule (e.g., a peptidomimetic compound) capable of binding to a salvage receptor. For example, one could use as a vehicle a polypeptide as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,739,277, issued April 14, 1998 to Presta et al. Peptides could also be selected by phage display or RNA-peptide screening for binding to the

FcRn salvage receptor. Such salvage receptor-binding compounds are also included within the meaning of "vehicle" and are within the scope of this invention. Such vehicles should be selected for increased half-life (e.g., by avoiding sequences recognized by proteases) and decreased immunogenicity (e.g., by favoring non-immunogenic sequences, as discovered in antibody humanization).

As noted above, polymer vehicles may also be used for V¹. Various means for attaching chemical moieties useful as vehicles are currently available, see, e.g., Patent Cooperation Treaty ("PCT") International Publication No. WO 96/11953, entitled "N-Terminally Chemically Modified Protein Compositions and Methods," herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. This PCT publication discloses, among other things, the selective attachment of water soluble polymers to the N-terminus of proteins.

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A preferred polymer vehicle is polyethylene glycol (PEG). The PEG group may be of any convenient molecular weight and may be linear or branched. The average molecular weight of the PEG will preferably range from about 2 kiloDalton ("kD") to about 100 kD, more preferably from about 5 kD to about 50 kD, most preferably from about 5 kD to about 10 kD. The PEG groups will generally be attached to the compounds of the invention via acylation or reductive alkylation through a reactive group on the PEG moiety (e.g., an aldehyde, amino, thiol, or ester group) to a reactive group on the inventive compound (e.g., an aldehyde, amino, or ester group).

A useful strategy for the PEGylation of synthetic peptides consists of combining, through forming a conjugate linkage in solution, a peptide and a PEG moiety, each bearing a special functionality that is mutually reactive toward the other. The peptides can be easily prepared with conventional solid phase synthesis. The peptides are "preactivated" with

an appropriate functional group at a specific site. The precursors are purified and fully characterized prior to reacting with the PEG moiety. Ligation of the peptide with PEG usually takes place in aqueous phase and can be easily monitored by reverse phase analytical HPLC. The PEGylated peptides can be easily purified by preparative HPLC and characterized by analytical HPLC, amino acid analysis and laser desorption mass spectrometry.

Polysaccharide polymers are another type of water soluble polymer which may be used for protein modification. Dextrans are polysaccharide polymers comprised of individual subunits of glucose predominantly linked by α1-6 linkages. The dextran itself is available in many molecular weight ranges, and is readily available in molecular weights from about 1 kD to about 70 kD. Dextran is a suitable water soluble polymer for use in the present invention as a vehicle by itself or in combination with another vehicle (e.g., Fc). See, for example, WO 96/11953 and WO 96/05309. The use of dextran conjugated to therapeutic or diagnostic immunoglobulins has been reported; see, for example, European Patent Publication No. 0 315 456, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Dextran of about 1 kD to about 20 kD is preferred when dextran is used as a vehicle in accordance with the present invention.

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Linkers. Any "linker" group is optional. When present, its chemical structure is not critical, since it serves primarily as a spacer. The linker is preferably made up of amino acids linked together by peptide bonds. Thus, in preferred embodiments, the linker is made up of from 1 to 30 amino acids linked by peptide bonds, wherein the amino acids are selected from the 20 naturally occurring amino acids. Some of these amino acids may be glycosylated, as is well understood by those in the art. In a more preferred embodiment, the 1 to 20 amino acids are selected from glycine, alanine, proline, asparagine, glutamine, and lysine. Even more preferably,

a linker is made up of a majority of amino acids that are sterically unhindered, such as glycine and alanine. Thus, preferred linkers are polyglycines (particularly (Gly)<sub>4</sub>, (Gly)<sub>5</sub>), poly(Gly-Ala), and polyalanines. Other specific examples of linkers are:

(Gly)<sub>3</sub>Lys(Gly)<sub>4</sub> (SEQ ID NO: 40); (Gly)<sub>3</sub>AsnGlySer(Gly)<sub>2</sub> (SEQ ID NO: 41); (Gly)<sub>3</sub>Cys(Gly)<sub>4</sub> (SEQ ID NO: 42); and GlyProAsnGlyGly (SEQ ID NO: 43).

To explain the above nomenclature, for example, (Gly)<sub>3</sub>Lys(Gly)<sub>4</sub> means Gly-Gly-Gly-Gly-Gly-Gly-Gly (SEQ ID NO: 40). Combinations of Gly and Ala are also preferred. The linkers shown here are exemplary; linkers within the scope of this invention may be much longer and may include other residues.

Preferred linkers are amino acid linkers comprising greater than 5 amino acids, with suitable linkers having up to about 500 amino acids selected from glycine, alanine, proline, asparagine, glutamine, lysine, threonine, serine or aspartate. Linkers of about 20 to 50 amino acids are most preferred. One group of preferred linkers are those of the formulae

GSGSATGGSGSTASSGSGSATx1x2

(SEQ ID NO: 193)

and

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GSGSATGGSGSTASSGSGSATx<sup>1</sup>x<sup>2</sup>GSGSATGGSGSTASSGSGSATx<sup>3</sup>x<sup>4</sup>
(SEQ ID NO: 194)

wherein  $x^1$  and  $x^3$  are each independently basic or hydrophobic residues and  $x^2$  and  $x^4$  are each independently hydrophobic residues. Specific preferred linkers are:

GSGSATGGSGSTASSGSGSATHM (SEQ ID NO: 59)

## GSGSATGGSGSTASSGSGSATGM (SEQ ID NO: 190)

## GSGSATGGSGSTASSGSGSATGS

(SEQ ID NO: 191), and

# GSGSATGGSGSTASSGSGSATHMGSGSATGGSGSTASSGSGSATHM (SEQ ID NO: 192).

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Non-peptide linkers are also possible. For example, alkyl linkers such as -NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>s</sub>-C(O)-, wherein s=2-20 could be used. These alkyl linkers may further be substituted by any non-sterically hindering group such as lower alkyl (e.g., C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>) lower acyl, halogen (e.g., Cl, Br), CN, NH<sub>2</sub>, phenyl, etc. An exemplary non-peptide linker is a PEG linker, VII

wherein n is such that the linker has a molecular weight of 100 to 5000 kD, preferably 100 to 500 kD. The peptide linkers may be altered to form derivatives in the same manner as described above.

<u>Derivatives</u>. The inventors also contemplate derivatizing the peptide and/or vehicle portion of the compounds. Such derivatives may improve the solubility, absorption, biological half life, and the like of the compounds. The moieties may alternatively eliminate or attenuate any undesirable side-effect of the compounds and the like. Exemplary derivatives include compounds in which:

1. The compound or some portion thereof is cyclic. For example, the peptide portion may be modified to contain two or more Cys residues (e.g., in the linker), which could cyclize by disulfide bond formation.

2. The compound is cross-linked or is rendered capable of cross-linking between molecules. For example, the peptide portion may be modified to contain one Cys residue and thereby be able to form an intermolecular disulfide bond with a like molecule. The compound may also be cross-linked through its C-terminus, as in the molecule shown below.

VIII

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$$V^{1}-(X^{1})_{b}-CO-N$$
 $V^{1}-(X^{1})_{b}-CO-N$ 
 $NH_{2}$ 
 $NH_{2}$ 

In Formula VIII, each "V" may represent typically one strand of the Fc domain.

- One or more peptidyl [-C(O)NR-] linkages (bonds) is replaced by a non-peptidyl linkage. Exemplary non-peptidyl linkages are -CH<sub>2</sub>-carbamate [-CH<sub>2</sub>-OC(O)NR-], phosphonate, -CH<sub>2</sub>-sulfonamide [-CH<sub>2</sub>-S(O)<sub>2</sub>NR-], urea [-NHC(O)NH-], -CH<sub>2</sub>-secondary amine, and alkylated peptide [-C(O)NR<sup>6</sup>- wherein R<sup>6</sup> is lower alkyl].
- 4. The N-terminus is derivatized. Typically, the N-terminus may be acylated or modified to a substituted amine. Exemplary N-terminal derivative groups include -NRR¹ (other than -NH₂), -NRC(O)R¹, -NRC(O)OR¹, -NRS(O)₂R¹, -NHC(O)NHR¹, succinimide, or benzyloxycarbonyl-NH- (CBZ-NH-), wherein R and R¹ are each independently hydrogen or lower alkyl and wherein the phenyl ring

may be substituted with 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group

consisting of C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ alkoxy, chloro, and bromo.
5. The free C-terminus is derivatized. Typically, the C-terminus is esterified or amidated. Exemplary C-terminal derivative groups include, for example, -C(O)R² wherein R² is lower alkoxy or -NR³R⁴

- wherein  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are independently hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_8$  alkyl (preferably  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl).
- A disulfide bond is replaced with another, preferably more stable, cross-linking moiety (e.g., an alkylene). See, e.g., Bhatnagar et al. (1996), J. Med. Chem. 39: 3814-9; Alberts et al. (1993) Thirteenth Am. Pep. Symp., 357-9.

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7. One or more individual amino acid residues is modified. Various derivatizing agents are known to react specifically with selected sidechains or terminal residues, as described in detail below.

Lysinyl residues and amino terminal residues may be reacted with succinic or other carboxylic acid anhydrides, which reverse the charge of the lysinyl residues. Other suitable reagents for derivatizing alpha-amino-containing residues include imidoesters such as methyl picolinimidate; pyridoxal phosphate; pyridoxal; chloroborohydride; trinitrobenzenesulfonic acid; O-methylisourea; 2,4 pentanedione; and transaminase-catalyzed reaction with glyoxylate.

Arginyl residues may be modified by reaction with any one or combination of several conventional reagents, including phenylglyoxal, 2,3-butanedione, 1,2-cyclohexanedione, and ninhydrin. Derivatization of arginyl residues requires that the reaction be performed in alkaline conditions because of the high pKa of the guanidine functional group. Furthermore, these reagents may react with the groups of lysine as well as the arginine epsilon-amino group.

Specific modification of tyrosyl residues has been studied extensively, with particular interest in introducing spectral labels into tyrosyl residues by reaction with aromatic diazonium compounds or tetranitromethane. Most commonly, N-acetylimidizole and tetranitromethane are used to form O-acetyl tyrosyl species and 3-nitro derivatives, respectively.

Carboxyl sidechain groups (aspartyl or glutamyl) may be selectively modified by reaction with carbodiimides (R'-N=C=N-R') such as 1-cyclohexyl-3-(2-morpholinyl-(4-ethyl) carbodiimide or 1-ethyl-3-(4-azonia-4,4-dimethylpentyl) carbodiimide. Furthermore, aspartyl and glutamyl residues may be converted to asparaginyl and glutaminyl residues by reaction with ammonium ions.

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Glutaminyl and asparaginyl residues may be deamidated to the corresponding glutamyl and aspartyl residues. Alternatively, these residues are deamidated under mildly acidic conditions. Either form of these residues falls within the scope of this invention.

Cysteinyl residues can be replaced by amino acid residues or other moieties either to eliminate disulfide bonding or, conversely, to stabilize crosslinking. See, e.g., Bhatnagar <u>et al.</u> (1996), J. <u>Med. Chem.</u> 39: 3814-9.

Derivatization with bifunctional agents is useful for cross-linking the peptides or their functional derivatives to a water-insoluble support matrix or to other macromolecular vehicles. Commonly used cross-linking agents include, e.g., 1,1-bis(diazoacetyl)-2-phenylethane, glutaraldehyde, N-hydroxysuccinimide esters, for example, esters with 4-azidosalicylic acid, homobifunctional imidoesters, including disuccinimidyl esters such as 3,3'-dithiobis(succinimidylpropionate), and bifunctional maleimides such as bis-N-maleimido-1,8-octane. Derivatizing agents such as methyl-3-[(p-azidophenyl)dithio]propioimidate yield photoactivatable intermediates that are capable of forming cross-links in the presence of light. Alternatively, reactive water-insoluble matrices such as cyanogen bromide-activated carbohydrates and the reactive substrates described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,969,287; 3,691,016; 4,195,128; 4,247,642; 4,229,537; and 4,330,440 are employed for protein immobilization.

Carbohydrate (oligosaccharide) groups may conveniently be attached to sites that are known to be glycosylation sites in proteins.

Generally, O-linked oligosaccharides are attached to serine (Ser) or threonine (Thr) residues while N-linked oligosaccharides are attached to asparagine (Asn) residues when they are part of the sequence Asn-X-Ser/Thr, where X can be any amino acid except proline. X is preferably one of the 19 naturally occurring amino acids other than proline. The structures of N-linked and O-linked oligosaccharides and the sugar residues found in each type are different. One type of sugar that is commonly found on both is N-acetylneuraminic acid (referred to as sialic acid). Sialic acid is usually the terminal residue of both N-linked and Olinked oligosaccharides and, by virtue of its negative charge, may confer acidic properties to the glycosylated compound. Such site(s) may be incorporated in the linker of the compounds of this invention and are preferably glycosylated by a cell during recombinant production of the polypeptide compounds (e.g., in mammalian cells such as CHO, BHK, COS). However, such sites may further be glycosylated by synthetic or semi-synthetic procedures known in the art.

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Other possible modifications include hydroxylation of proline and lysine, phosphorylation of hydroxyl groups of seryl or threonyl residues, oxidation of the sulfur atom in Cys, methylation of the alpha-amino groups of lysine, arginine, and histidine side chains. Creighton, <u>Proteins:</u> Structure and Molecule Properties (W. H. Freeman & Co., San Francisco), pp. 79-86 (1983).

Compounds of the present invention may be changed at the DNA level, as well. The DNA sequence of any portion of the compound may be changed to codons more compatible with the chosen host cell. For <u>E</u>. <u>coli</u>, which is the preferred host cell, optimized codons are known in the art. Codons may be substituted to eliminate restriction sites or to include silent restriction sites, which may aid in processing of the DNA in the selected

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host cell. The vehicle, linker and peptide DNA sequences may be modified to include any of the foregoing sequence changes.

## Methods of Making

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The compounds of this invention largely may be made in transformed host cells using recombinant DNA techniques. To do so, a recombinant DNA molecule coding for the peptide is prepared. Methods of preparing such DNA molecules are well known in the art. For instance, sequences coding for the peptides could be excised from DNA using suitable restriction enzymes. Alternatively, the DNA molecule could be synthesized using chemical synthesis techniques, such as the phosphoramidate method. Also, a combination of these techniques could be used.

The invention also includes a vector capable of expressing the peptides in an appropriate host. The vector comprises the DNA molecule that codes for the peptides operatively linked to appropriate expression control sequences. Methods of effecting this operative linking, either before or after the DNA molecule is inserted into the vector, are well known. Expression control sequences include promoters, activators, enhancers, operators, ribosomal binding sites, start signals, stop signals, cap signals, polyadenylation signals, and other signals involved with the control of transcription or translation.

The resulting vector having the DNA molecule thereon is used to transform an appropriate host. This transformation may be performed using methods well known in the art.

Any of a large number of available and well-known host cells may be used in the practice of this invention. The selection of a particular host is dependent upon a number of factors recognized by the art. These include, for example, compatibility with the chosen expression vector, toxicity of the peptides encoded by the DNA molecule, rate of

transformation, ease of recovery of the peptides, expression characteristics, bio-safety and costs. A balance of these factors must be struck with the understanding that not all hosts may be equally effective for the expression of a particular DNA sequence. Within these general guidelines, useful microbial hosts include bacteria (such as <u>E. coli</u> sp.), yeast (such as <u>Saccharomyces</u> sp.) and other fungi, insects, plants, mammalian (including human) cells in culture, or other hosts known in the art.

Next, the transformed host is cultured and purified. Host cells may be cultured under conventional fermentation conditions so that the desired compounds are expressed. Such fermentation conditions are well known in the art. Finally, the peptides are purified from culture by methods well known in the art.

The compounds may also be made by synthetic methods. For example, solid phase synthesis techniques may be used. Suitable techniques are well known in the art, and include those described in Merrifield (1973), Chem. Polypeptides, pp. 335-61 (Katsoyannis and Panayotis eds.); Merrifield (1963), J. Am. Chem. Soc. 85: 2149; Davis et al. (1985), Biochem. Intl. 10: 394-414; Stewart and Young (1969), Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis; U.S. Pat. No. 3,941,763; Finn et al. (1976), The Proteins (3rd ed.) 2: 105-253; and Erickson et al. (1976), The Proteins (3rd ed.) 2: 257-527. Solid phase synthesis is the preferred technique of making individual peptides since it is the most cost-effective method of making small peptides.

Compounds that contain derivatized peptides or which contain non-peptide groups may be synthesized by well-known organic chemistry techniques.

## Uses of the Compounds

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Compounds of this invention may be particularly useful in treatment of B-cell mediated autoimmune diseases. In particular, the

compounds of this invention may be useful in treating, preventing, ameliorating, diagnosing or prognosing lupus, including systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), and lupus-associated diseases and conditions. Other preferred indications include B-cell mediated cancers, including B-cell lymphoma.

The compounds of this invention can also be used to treat inflammatory conditions of the joints. Inflammatory conditions of a joint are chronic joint diseases that afflict and disable, to varying degrees, millions of people worldwide. Rheumatoid arthritis is a disease of articular joints in which the cartilage and bone are slowly eroded away by a proliferative, invasive connective tissue called pannus, which is derived from the synovial membrane. The disease may involve peri-articular structures such as bursae, tendon sheaths and tendons as well as extraarticular tissues such as the subcutis, cardiovascular system, lungs, spleen, lymph nodes, skeletal muscles, nervous system (central and peripheral) and eyes (Silberberg (1985), Anderson's Pathology, Kissane (ed.), II:1828). Osteoarthritis is a common joint disease characterized by degenerative changes in articular cartilage and reactive proliferation of bone and cartilage around the joint. Osteoarthritis is a cell-mediated active process that may result from the inappropriate response of chondrocytes to catabolic and anabolic stimuli. Changes in some matrix molecules of articular cartilage reportedly occur in early osteoarthritis (Thonar et al. (1993), Rheumatic disease clinics of North America, Moskowitz (ed.), 19:635-657 and Shinmei <u>et al</u>. (1992), <u>Arthritis Rheum</u>., 35:1304-1308). TALL-1, TALL-1R and modulators thereof are believed to be useful in the treatment of these and related conditions.

Compounds of this invention may also be useful in treatment of a number of additional diseases and disorders, including:

acute pancreatitis;

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- ALS;
- Alzheimer's disease;
- asthma;
- atherosclerosis;
- autoimmune hemolytic anemia;
  - cancer, particularly cancers related to B cells;
  - cachexia/anorexia;
  - chronic fatigue syndrome;
  - cirrhosis (e.g., primary biliary cirrhosis);
- diabetes (e.g., insulin diabetes);
  - fever;
  - glomerulonephritis, including IgA glomerulonephritis and primary glomerulonephritis;
  - Goodpasture's syndrome;
- Guillain-Barre syndrome;
  - graft versus host disease;
  - Hashimoto's thyroiditis;
  - hemorrhagic shock;
  - hyperalgesia;

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- inflammatory bowel disease;
  - inflammatory conditions of a joint, including osteoarthritis,
     psoriatic arthritis and rheumatoid arthritis;
  - inflammatory conditions resulting from strain, sprain, cartilage damage, trauma, orthopedic surgery, infection or other disease processes;
  - insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus;

ischemic injury, including cerebral ischemia (e.g., brain injury as
a result of trauma, epilepsy, hemorrhage or stroke, each of
which may lead to neurodegeneration);

- learning impairment;
- lung diseases (e.g., ARDS);
  - multiple myeloma;
  - multiple sclerosis;
  - Myasthenia gravis;
  - myelogenous (e.g., AML and CML) and other leukemias;
- myopathies (e.g., muscle protein metabolism, esp. in sepsis);
  - neurotoxicity (e.g., as induced by HIV);
  - osteoporosis;
  - pain;
  - Parkinson's disease;
- Pemphigus;
  - polymyositis/dermatomyositis;
  - pulmonary inflammation, including autoimmune pulmonary inflammation;
  - pre-term labor;
- o psoriasis;
  - Reiter's disease;
  - reperfusion injury;
  - septic shock;
  - side effects from radiation therapy;
- Sjogren's syndrome;
  - sleep disturbance;
  - temporal mandibular joint disease;

 thrombocytopenia, including idiopathic thrombocytopenia and autoimmune neonatal thrombocytopenia;

- tumor metastasis;
- uveitis; and
- vasculitis.

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Compounds of this invention may be administered alone or in combination with a therapeutically effective amount of other drugs, including analgesic agents, disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (DMARDs), non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), and any immune and/or inflammatory modulators. Thus, compounds of this invention may be administered with:

- Modulators of other members of the TNF/TNF receptor family, including TNF antagonists, such as etanercept (Enbrel<sup>™</sup>), sTNF-RI, onercept, D2E7, and Remicade<sup>™</sup>.
- Nerve growth factor (NGF) modulators.
  - IL-1 inhibitors, including IL-1ra molecules such as anakinra and more recently discovered IL-1ra-like molecules such as IL-1Hy1 and IL-1Hy2; IL-1 "trap" molecules as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,844,099, issued December 1, 1998; IL-1 antibodies; solubilized IL-1 receptor, and the like.
  - IL-6 inhibitors (e.g., antibodies to IL-6).
  - IL-8 inhibitors (e.g., antibodies to IL-8).
  - IL-18 inhibitors (e.g., IL-18 binding protein, solubilized IL-18 receptor, or IL-18 antibodies).
  - Interleukin-1 converting enzyme (ICE) modulators.
    - insulin-like growth factors (IGF-1, IGF-2) and modulators thereof.
  - Transforming growth factor- $\beta$  (TGF- $\beta$ ), TGF- $\beta$  family members, and TGF- $\beta$  modulators.

 Fibroblast growth factors FGF-1 to FGF-10, and FGF modulators.

- Osteoprotegerin (OPG), OPG analogues, osteoprotective agents, and antibodies to OPG-ligand (OPG-L).
- bone anabolic agents, such as parathyroid hormone (PTH), PTH fragments, and molecules incorporating PTH fragments (e.g., PTH (1-34)-Fc).
  - PAF antagonists.

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- Keratinocyte growth factor (KGF), KGF-related molecules (e.g., KGF-2), and KGF modulators.
- COX-2 inhibitors, such as Celebrex<sup>™</sup> and Vioxx<sup>™</sup>.
- Prostaglandin analogs (e.g., E series prostaglandins).
- Matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) modulators.
- Nitric oxide synthase (NOS) modulators, including modulators of inducible NOS.
- Modulators of glucocorticoid receptor.
- Modulators of glutamate receptor.
- Modulators of lipopolysaccharide (LPS) levels.
- Anti-cancer agents, including inhibitors of oncogenes (e.g., fos, jun) and interferons.
- Noradrenaline and modulators and mimetics thereof.

#### Pharmaceutical Compositions

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<u>In General</u>. The present invention also provides methods of using pharmaceutical compositions of the inventive compounds. Such pharmaceutical compositions may be for administration for injection, or for oral, pulmonary, nasal, transdermal or other forms of administration. In general, the invention encompasses pharmaceutical compositions comprising effective amounts of a compound of the invention together with pharmaceutically acceptable diluents, preservatives, solubilizers, emulsifiers, adjuvants and/or carriers. Such compositions include diluents of various buffer content (e.g., Tris-HCl, acetate, phosphate), pH and ionic strength; additives such as detergents and solubilizing agents (e.g., Tween 80, Polysorbate 80), anti-oxidants (e.g., ascorbic acid, sodium metabisulfite), preservatives (e.g., Thimersol, benzyl alcohol) and bulking substances (e.g., lactose, mannitol); incorporation of the material into particulate preparations of polymeric compounds such as polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, etc. or into liposomes. Hyaluronic acid may also be used, and this may have the effect of promoting sustained duration in the circulation. Such compositions may influence the physical state, stability, rate of in vivo release, and rate of in vivo clearance of the present proteins and derivatives. See, e.g., Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 18th Ed. (1990, Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA 18042) pages 1435-1712 which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety. The compositions may be prepared in liquid form, or may be in dried powder, such as lyophilized form. Implantable sustained release formulations are also contemplated, as are transdermal formulations.

Oral dosage forms. Contemplated for use herein are oral solid dosage forms, which are described generally in Chapter 89 of Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences (1990), 18th Ed., Mack Publishing Co. Easton PA 18042, which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. Solid dosage forms include tablets, capsules, pills, troches or lozenges, cachets

or pellets. Also, liposomal or proteinoid encapsulation may be used to formulate the present compositions (as, for example, proteinoid microspheres reported in U.S. Patent No. 4,925,673). Liposomal encapsulation may be used and the liposomes may be derivatized with various polymers (e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,013,556). A description of possible solid dosage forms for the therapeutic is given in Chapter 10 of Marshall, K., Modern Pharmaceutics (1979), edited by G. S. Banker and C. T. Rhodes, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. In general, the formulation will include the inventive compound, and inert ingredients which allow for protection against the stomach environment, and release of the biologically active material in the intestine.

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Also specifically contemplated are oral dosage forms of the above inventive compounds. If necessary, the compounds may be chemically modified so that oral delivery is efficacious. Generally, the chemical modification contemplated is the attachment of at least one moiety to the compound molecule itself, where said moiety permits (a) inhibition of proteolysis; and (b) uptake into the blood stream from the stomach or intestine. Also desired is the increase in overall stability of the compound and increase in circulation time in the body. Moieties useful as covalently attached vehicles in this invention may also be used for this purpose. Examples of such moieties include: PEG, copolymers of ethylene glycol and propylene glycol, carboxymethyl cellulose, dextran, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl pyrrolidone and polyproline. See, for example, Abuchowski and Davis, Soluble Polymer-Enzyme Adducts, Enzymes as Drugs (1981), Hocenberg and Roberts, eds., Wiley-Interscience, New York, NY,, pp. 367-83; Newmark, et al. (1982), J. Appl. Biochem. 4:185-9. Other polymers that could be used are poly-1,3-dioxolane and poly-1,3,6-tioxocane. Preferred for pharmaceutical usage, as indicated above, are PEG moieties.

For oral delivery dosage forms, it is also possible to use a salt of a modified aliphatic amino acid, such as sodium N-(8-[2-hydroxybenzoyl] amino) caprylate (SNAC), as a carrier to enhance absorption of the therapeutic compounds of this invention. The clinical efficacy of a heparin formulation using SNAC has been demonstrated in a Phase II trial conducted by Emisphere Technologies. See US Patent No. 5,792,451, "Oral drug delivery composition and methods".

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The compounds of this invention can be included in the formulation as fine multiparticulates in the form of granules or pellets of particle size about 1 mm. The formulation of the material for capsule administration could also be as a powder, lightly compressed plugs or even as tablets. The therapeutic could be prepared by compression.

Colorants and flavoring agents may all be included. For example, the protein (or derivative) may be formulated (such as by liposome or microsphere encapsulation) and then further contained within an edible product, such as a refrigerated beverage containing colorants and flavoring agents.

One may dilute or increase the volume of the compound of the invention with an inert material. These diluents could include carbohydrates, especially mannitol,  $\alpha$ -lactose, anhydrous lactose, cellulose, sucrose, modified dextrans and starch. Certain inorganic salts may also be used as fillers including calcium triphosphate, magnesium carbonate and sodium chloride. Some commercially available diluents are Fast-Flo, Emdex, STA-Rx 1500, Emcompress and Avicell.

Disintegrants may be included in the formulation of the therapeutic into a solid dosage form. Materials used as disintegrants include but are not limited to starch including the commercial disintegrant based on starch, Explotab. Sodium starch glycolate, Amberlite, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, ultramylopectin, sodium alginate, gelatin, orange

peel, acid carboxymethyl cellulose, natural sponge and bentonite may all be used. Another form of the disintegrants are the insoluble cationic exchange resins. Powdered gums may be used as disintegrants and as binders and these can include powdered gums such as agar, Karaya or tragacanth. Alginic acid and its sodium salt are also useful as disintegrants.

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Binders may be used to hold the therapeutic agent together to form a hard tablet and include materials from natural products such as acacia, tragacanth, starch and gelatin. Others include methyl cellulose (MC), ethyl cellulose (EC) and carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC). Polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) and hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose (HPMC) could both be used in alcoholic solutions to granulate the therapeutic.

An antifrictional agent may be included in the formulation of the therapeutic to prevent sticking during the formulation process. Lubricants may be used as a layer between the therapeutic and the die wall, and these can include but are not limited to; stearic acid including its magnesium and calcium salts, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), liquid paraffin, vegetable oils and waxes. Soluble lubricants may also be used such as sodium lauryl sulfate, magnesium lauryl sulfate, polyethylene glycol of various molecular weights, Carbowax 4000 and 6000.

Glidants that might improve the flow properties of the drug during formulation and to aid rearrangement during compression might be added. The glidants may include starch, talc, pyrogenic silica and hydrated silicoaluminate.

To aid dissolution of the compound of this invention into the aqueous environment a surfactant might be added as a wetting agent. Surfactants may include anionic detergents such as sodium lauryl sulfate, dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate and dioctyl sodium sulfonate. Cationic detergents might be used and could include benzalkonium chloride or

benzethonium chloride. The list of potential nonionic detergents that could be included in the formulation as surfactants are lauromacrogol 400, polyoxyl 40 stearate, polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil 10, 50 and 60, glycerol monostearate, polysorbate 40, 60, 65 and 80, sucrose fatty acid ester, methyl cellulose and carboxymethyl cellulose. These surfactants could be present in the formulation of the protein or derivative either alone or as a mixture in different ratios.

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Additives may also be included in the formulation to enhance uptake of the compound. Additives potentially having this property are for instance the fatty acids oleic acid, linoleic acid and linolenic acid.

Controlled release formulation may be desirable. The compound of this invention could be incorporated into an inert matrix which permits release by either diffusion or leaching mechanisms; e.g., gums. Slowly degenerating matrices may also be incorporated into the formulation, e.g., alginates, polysaccharides. Another form of a controlled release of the compounds of this invention is by a method based on the Oros therapeutic system (Alza Corp.), i.e., the drug is enclosed in a semipermeable membrane which allows water to enter and push drug out through a single small opening due to osmotic effects. Some enteric coatings also have a delayed release effect.

Other coatings may be used for the formulation. These include a variety of sugars which could be applied in a coating pan. The therapeutic agent could also be given in a film coated tablet and the materials used in this instance are divided into 2 groups. The first are the nonenteric materials and include methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, methylhydroxy-ethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl-methyl cellulose, sodium carboxy-methyl cellulose, providone and the polyethylene glycols. The second group consists of the enteric materials that are commonly esters of phthalic acid.

A mix of materials might be used to provide the optimum film coating. Film coating may be carried out in a pan coater or in a fluidized bed or by compression coating.

<u>Pulmonary delivery forms</u>. Also contemplated herein is pulmonary delivery of the present protein (or derivatives thereof). The protein (or derivative) is delivered to the lungs of a mammal while inhaling and traverses across the lung epithelial lining to the blood stream. (Other reports of this include Adjei <u>et al</u>., <u>Pharma</u>. <u>Res</u>. (1990) 7: 565-9; Adjei <u>et al</u>. (1990), Internatl. J. Pharmaceutics 63: 135-44 (leuprolide acetate); Braquet et al. (1989), J. Cardiovasc. Pharmacol. 13 (suppl.5): s.143-146 (endothelin-10 1); Hubbard et al. (1989), Annals Int. Med. 3: 206-12 (α1-antitrypsin); Smith et al. (1989), J. Clin. Invest. 84: 1145-6 (α1-proteinase); Oswein et al. (March 1990), "Aerosolization of Proteins", Proc. Symp. Resp. Drug Delivery II, Keystone, Colorado (recombinant human growth hormone); Debs et al. (1988), J. Immunol. 140: 3482-8 (interferon- $\gamma$  and tumor necrosis factor  $\alpha$ ) 15 and Platz et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,284,656 (granulocyte colony stimulating factor).

Contemplated for use in the practice of this invention are a wide range of mechanical devices designed for pulmonary delivery of therapeutic products, including but not limited to nebulizers, metered dose inhalers, and powder inhalers, all of which are familiar to those skilled in the art. Some specific examples of commercially available devices suitable for the practice of this invention are the Ultravent nebulizer, manufactured by Mallinckrodt, Inc., St. Louis, Missouri; the Acorn II nebulizer, manufactured by Marquest Medical Products, Englewood, Colorado; the Ventolin metered dose inhaler, manufactured by Glaxo Inc., Research Triangle Park, North Carolina; and the Spinhaler powder inhaler, manufactured by Fisons Corp., Bedford, Massachusetts.

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All such devices require the use of formulations suitable for the dispensing of the inventive compound. Typically, each formulation is specific to the type of device employed and may involve the use of an appropriate propellant material, in addition to diluents, adjuvants and/or carriers useful in therapy.

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The inventive compound should most advantageously be prepared in particulate form with an average particle size of less than 10  $\mu m$  (or microns), most preferably 0.5 to 5  $\mu m$ , for most effective delivery to the distal lung.

Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include carbohydrates such as trehalose, mannitol, xylitol, sucrose, lactose, and sorbitol. Other ingredients for use in formulations may include DPPC, DOPE, DSPC and DOPC. Natural or synthetic surfactants may be used. PEG may be used (even apart from its use in derivatizing the protein or analog).

Dextrans, such as cyclodextran, may be used. Bile salts and other related enhancers may be used. Cellulose and cellulose derivatives may be used. Amino acids may be used, such as use in a buffer formulation.

Also, the use of liposomes, microcapsules or microspheres, inclusion complexes, or other types of carriers is contemplated.

Formulations suitable for use with a nebulizer, either jet or ultrasonic, will typically comprise the inventive compound dissolved in water at a concentration of about 0.1 to 25 mg of biologically active protein per mL of solution. The formulation may also include a buffer and a simple sugar (e.g., for protein stabilization and regulation of osmotic pressure). The nebulizer formulation may also contain a surfactant, to reduce or prevent surface induced aggregation of the protein caused by atomization of the solution in forming the aerosol.

Formulations for use with a metered-dose inhaler device will generally comprise a finely divided powder containing the inventive

compound suspended in a propellant with the aid of a surfactant. The propellant may be any conventional material employed for this purpose, such as a chlorofluorocarbon, a hydrochlorofluorocarbon, a hydrofluorocarbon, or a hydrocarbon, including trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethanol, and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane, or combinations thereof. Suitable surfactants include sorbitan trioleate and soya lecithin. Oleic acid may also be useful as a surfactant.

Formulations for dispensing from a powder inhaler device will comprise a finely divided dry powder containing the inventive compound and may also include a bulking agent, such as lactose, sorbitol, sucrose, mannitol, trehalose, or xylitol in amounts which facilitate dispersal of the powder from the device, e.g., 50 to 90% by weight of the formulation.

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<u>Nasal delivery forms</u>. Nasal delivery of the inventive compound is also contemplated. Nasal delivery allows the passage of the protein to the blood stream directly after administering the therapeutic product to the nose, without the necessity for deposition of the product in the lung. Formulations for nasal delivery include those with dextran or cyclodextran. Delivery via transport across other mucous membranes is also contemplated.

<u>Dosages</u>. The dosage regimen involved in a method for treating the above-described conditions will be determined by the attending physician, considering various factors which modify the action of drugs, e.g. the age, condition, body weight, sex and diet of the patient, the severity of any infection, time of administration and other clinical factors. Generally, the daily regimen should be in the range of 0.1-1000 micrograms of the inventive compound per kilogram of body weight, preferably 0.1-150 micrograms per kilogram.

## Specific preferred embodiments

The inventors have determined preferred structures for the preferred peptides listed in Table 4 below. The symbol " $\Lambda$ " may be any of the linkers described herein or may simply represent a normal peptide bond (i.e., so that no linker is present). Tandem repeats and linkers are shown separated by dashes for clarity.

Table 4—Preferred embodiments

Sequence/structure	SEQ ID
,	NO:
LPGCKWDLLIKQWVCDPL-A-V1	44
V¹-A- LPGCKWDLLIKQWVCDPL	45
LPGCKWDLLIKQWVCDPL - A-	46
LPGCKWDLLIKQWVCDPL -A-V1	
V¹-Λ- LPGCKWDLLIKQWVCDPL -Λ-	47
LPGCKWDLLIKQWVCDPL	
SADCYFDILTKSDVCTSS-A-V <sup>1</sup>	48
V¹-Λ- SADCYFDILTKSDVCTSS	49
SADCYFDILTKSDVTSS-A- SADCYFDILTKSDVTSS	50
-A-V <sup>1</sup>	
V¹-Λ- SADCYFDILTKSDVTSS -Λ-	51
SADCYFDILTKSDVTSS	
FHDCKWDLLTKQWVCHGL-A-V1	52
V¹-A- FHDCKWDLLTKQWVCHGL	53
FHDCKWDLLTKQWVCHGL -A-	54
FHDCKWDLLTKQWVCHGL - A-V <sup>1</sup>	
V¹-A- FHDCKWDLLTKQWVCHGL -A-	55
FHDCKWDLLTKQWVCHGL	

"V" is an Fc domain as defined previously herein. In addition to those listed in Table 4, the inventors further contemplate heterodimers in which each strand of an Fc dimer is linked to a different peptide sequence; for example, wherein each Fc is linked to a different sequence selected from Table 2.

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All of the compounds of this invention can be prepared by methods described in PCT appl. no. WO 99/25044.

The invention will now be further described by the following working examples, which are illustrative rather than limiting.

#### **EXAMPLE 1**

#### **Peptides**

#### 5 Peptide Phage Display

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#### 1. Magnetic bead preparation

A. Fc-TALL-1 immobilization on magnetic beads

The recombinant Fc-TALL-1 protein was immobilized on the Protein A Dynabeads (Dynal) at a concentration of 8 µg of Fc-TALL-1 per 100 µl of the bead stock from the manufacturer. By drawing the beads to one side of a tube using a magnet and pipetting away the liquid, the beads were washed twice with the phosphate buffer saline (PBS) and resuspended in PBS. The Fc-TALL-1 protein was added to the washed beads at the above concentration and incubated with rotation for 1 hour at room temperature. The Fc-TALL-1 coated beads were then blocked by adding bovine serum albumin (BSA) to 1% final concentration and incubating overnight at 4 °C with rotation. The resulting Fc-TALL-1 coated beads were then washed twice with PBST (PBS with 0.05% Tween-20) before being subjected to the selection procedures.

#### B. Negative selection bead preparation

Additional beads were also prepared for negative selections. For each panning condition, 250 µl of the bead stock from the manufacturer was subjected to the above procedure (section 1A) except that the incubation step with Fc-TALL-1 was omitted. In the last washing step, the beads were divided into five 50 µl aliquots.

#### 2. Selection of TALL-1 binding phage

#### A. Overall strategy

Two filamentous phage libraries, TN8-IX (5X10<sup>9</sup> independent transformants) and TN12-I (1.4X10<sup>9</sup> independent transformants) (Dyax Corp.), were used to select for TALL-1 binding phage. Each library was subjected to either pH 2 elution or 'bead elution' (section 2E). Therefore, four different panning conditions were carried out for the TALL-1 project (TN8-IX using the

pH2 elution method, TN8-IX using the bead elution method, TN12-I the using pH2 elution method, and TN12-I using the bead elution method). Three rounds of selection were performed for each condition.

#### B. Negative selection

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For each panning condition, about 100 random library equivalent (5X10<sup>11</sup> pfu for TN8-IX and 1.4X10<sup>11</sup> pfu for TN12-I) was aliquoted from the library stock and diluted to 300 µl with PBST. After the last washing liquid was drawn out from the first 50 µl aliquot of the beads prepared for negative selections (section 1B), the 300 µl diluted library stock was added to the beads. The resulting mixture was incubated for 10 minutes at room temperature with rotation. The phage supernatant was drawn out using the magnet and added to the second 50 µl aliquot for another negative selection step. In this way, five negative selection steps were performed.

#### C. Selection using the Fc-TALL-1 protein coated beads

The phage supernatant after the last negative selection step (section 1B) was added to the Fc-TALL-1 coated beads after the last washing step (section 1A). This mixture was incubated with rotation for two hours at room temperature, allowing specific phage to bind to the target protein. After the supernatant is discarded, the beads were washed seven times with PBST.

#### D. pH2 elution of bound phage

After the last washing step (section 2C), the bound phages were eluted from the magnetic beads by adding 200 µl of CBST (50 mM sodium citrate, 150 mM sodium chloride, 0.05% Tween-20, pH2). After 5 minute incubation at room temperature, the liquid containing the eluted phage were drawn out and transferred to another tube. The elution step was repeated again by adding 200 µl of CBST and incubating for 5 minutes. The liquids from two elution steps were added together, and 100 µl of 2 M Tris solution (pH 8) was added to neutralize the pH. 500 µl of Min A Salts solution (60 mM K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 33 mM KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 7.6 mM (NH<sub>4</sub>)SO<sub>4</sub>, and 1.7 mM sodium citrate) was added to make the final volume to 1 ml.

#### E. 'bead elution'

After the final washing liquid was drawn out (section 2C), 1 ml of Min A salts solution was added to the beads. This bead mixture was added directly to a concentrated bacteria sample for infection (section 3A and 3B).

#### 3. Amplification

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#### A. Preparation of plating cells

Fresh <u>E</u>. <u>Coli</u>. (XL-1 Blue MRF') culture was grown to  $OD_{600} = 0.5$  in LB media containing 12.5 µg/ml tetracycline. For each panning condition, 20 ml of this culture was chilled on ice and centrifuged. The bacteria pellet was resuspended in 1 ml of the Min A Salts solution.

#### B. Transduction

Each mixture from different elution methods (section 2D and 2E) was added to a concentrated bacteria sample (section 3A) and incubated at 37 °C for 15 minutes. 2 ml of NZCYM media (2XNZCYM, 50  $\mu$ g/ml ampicillin) was added to each mixture and incubated at room temperature for 15 minutes. The resulting 4 ml solution was plated on a large NZCYM agar plate containing 50  $\mu$ g/ml ampicillin and incubated overnight at 37 °C.

#### C. Phage Harvesting

Each of the bacteria/phage mixture that was grown overnight on a large NZCYM agar plate (section 3B) was scraped off in 35 ml of LB media, and the agar plate was further rinsed with additional 35 ml of LB media. The resulting bacteria/phage mixture in LB media was centrifuged to pellet the bacteria away. 50 ml the of the phage supernatant was transferred to a fresh tube, and 12.5 ml of PEG solution (20% PEG8000, 3.5M ammonium acetate) was added and incubated on ice for 2 hours to precipitate phages. Precipitated phages were centrifuged down and resuspended in 6 ml of the phage resuspension buffer (250 mM NaCl, 100 mM Tris pH8, 1 mM EDTA). This phage solution was further purified by centrifuging away the remaining bacteria and precipitating the phage for the second time by adding 1.5 ml of the PEG solution. After a centrifugation step, the phage pellet was resuspended in 400 μl of PBS. This solution was subjected to a final centrifugation to rid of remaining bacteria debris. The resulting phage

preparation was titered by a standard plaque formation assay (Molecular Cloning, Maniatis et al 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition).

4. Two more rounds of selection and amplification.

In the second round, the amplified phage  $(10^{10} \text{ pfu})$  from the first round (section 3C) was used as the input phage to perform the selection and amplification steps (sections 2 and 3). The amplified phage  $(10^{10} \text{ pfu})$  from the  $2^{nd}$  round in turn was used as the input phage to perform  $3^{rd}$  round of selection and amplification (sections 2 and 3). After the elution steps (sections 2D and 2E) of the  $3^{rd}$  round, a small fraction of the eluted phage was plated out as in the plaque formation assay (section 3C). Individual plaques were picked and placed into 96 well microtiter plates containing  $100 \, \mu l$  of TE buffer in each well. These master plates were incubated in a 37 °C incubator for 1 hour to allow phages to elute into the TE buffer.

## 5. Clonal analysis (Phage ELISA and sequencing)

The phage clones were analyzed by phage ELISA and sequencing methods. The sequences were ranked based on the combined results from these two assays.

#### A. Phage ELISA

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An XL-1 Blue MRF' culture was grown until OD<sub>600</sub> reaches 0.5. 30 µl of this culture was aliquoted into each well of a 96 well microtiter plate. 10 µl of eluted phage (section 4) was added to each well and allowed to infect bacteria for 15 min at room temperature. 130 µl of LB media containing 12.5 µg/ml of tetracycline and 50 µg/ml of ampicillin was added to each well. The microtiter plate was then incubated overnight at 37 °C. The recombinant TALL-1 protein (1 µg/ml in PBS) was allowed to coat onto the 96-well Maxisorp plates (NUNC) overnight and 4°C. As a control, the recombinant Fc-Trail protein was coated onto a separate Maxisorp plate at the same molar concentration as the TALL-1 protein.

On the following day, liquids in the protein coated Maxisorp plates were

discarded, and each well was blocked with 300 µl of 2% BSA solution at 37 °C

for one hour. The BSA solution was discarded, and the wells were washed three times with the PBST solution. After the last washing step, 50  $\mu$ l of PBST was added to each well of the protein coated Maxisorp plates. Each of the 50  $\mu$ l overnight cultures in the 96 well microtiter plate was transferred to the corresponding wells of the TALL-1 coated plates as well as the control Fc-Trail coated plates. The 100  $\mu$ l mixtures in the two kinds of plates were incubated for 1 hour at room temperature. The liquid was discarded from the Maxisorp plates, and the wells were washed five times with PBST. The HRP-conjugated anti-M13 antibody (Pharmacia) was diluted to 1:7,500, and 100  $\mu$ l of the diluted solution was added to each well of the Maxisorp plates for 1 hour incubation at room temperature. The liquid was again discarded and the wells were washed seven times with PBST. 100  $\mu$ l of tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) substrate (Sigma) was added to each well for the color reaction to develop, and the reaction was stopped with 50  $\mu$ l of the 5 N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution. The OD<sub>450</sub> was read on a plate reader (Molecular Devices).

#### B. Sequencing of the phage clones.

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For each phage clone, the sequencing template was prepared by a PCR method. The following oligonucleotide pair was used to amplify about 500 nucleotide fragment:

primer #1 (5'-CGGCGCAACTATCGGTATCAAGCTG-3') (SEQ ID NO: 56) and primer #2 (5'-CATGTACCGTAACACTGAGTTTCGTC-3'). (SEQ ID NO: 57) The following mixture was prepared for each clone.

Reagents	volume (μL) / tube
dH₂O	26.25
50% glycerol	10
10B PCR Buffer (w/o MgCl <sub>2</sub> )	5
25 mM MgCl <sub>2</sub>	4
10 mM dNTP mix	1
100 μ <u>M</u> primer 1	0.25
100 μ <u>M</u> primer 2	0.25
Taq polymerase	0.25
Phage in TE (section 4)	3
Final reaction volume	50

The thermocycler (GeneAmp PCR System 9700, Applied Biosystems) was used to run the following program: 94°C for 5 min; [94°C for 30 sec, 55°C for 30 sec, 72°C for 45 sec.]x30 cycles; 72°C for 7 min; cool to 4°C. The PCR product was checked by running 5 µl of each PCR reaction on a 1% agarose gel. The PCR product in the remaining 45 µl from each reaction was cleaned up using the QIAquick Multiwell PCR Purification kit (Qiagen), following the manufacturer's protocol. The resulting product was then sequenced using the ABI 377 Sequencer (Perkin-Elmer) following the manufacturer recommended protocol.

#### 6. Sequence ranking and consensus sequence determination

#### A. Sequence ranking

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The peptide sequences that were translated from variable nucleotide sequences (section 5B) were correlated to ELISA data. The clones that showed high OD<sub>450</sub> in the TALL-1 coated wells and low OD<sub>450</sub> in the Fc-Trail coated wells were considered more important. The sequences that occur multiple times were also considered important. Candidate sequences were chosen based on these criteria for further analysis as peptides or peptibodies. Five and nine candidate peptide sequences were selected from the TN8-IX and TN12-I libraries, respectively.

#### B. Consensus sequence determination

The majority of sequences selected from the TN12-I library contained a very conserved DBL motif. This motif was also observed in sequences selected from the TN8-IB library as well. Another motif, PFPWE (SEQ ID NO: 110) was also observed in sequences obtained from the TN8-IB library.

A consensus peptide, FHDCKWDLLTKQWVCHGL (SEQ ID NO: 58), was designed based on the DBL motif. Since peptides derived from the TN12-I library were the most active ones, the top 26 peptide sequences based on the above ranking criteria (section 5A) were aligned by the DBL motif. The underlined "core amino acid sequence" was obtained by determining the amino acid that occur the most in each position. The two cysteines adjacent to the core

sequences were fixed amino acids in the TN12-I library. The rest of the amino acid sequence in the consensus peptide is taken from one of the candidate peptides, TALL-1-12-10 (Table 2, SEQ ID NO: 37). The peptide and peptibody that was derived from this consensus sequence were most active in the B cell proliferation assay.

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#### **EXAMPLE 2**

#### **Peptibodies**

A set of 12 TALL-1 inhibitory peptibodies (Table 5) was constructed in 10 which a monomer of each peptide was fused in-frame to the Fc region of human IgG1. Each TALL-1 inhibitory peptibody was constructed by annealing the pairs of oligonucleotides shown in Table 6 to generate a duplex encoding the peptide and a linker comprised of 5 glycine residues and one valine residue as an NdeI to SalI fragment. These duplex molecules were ligated into a vector (pAMG21-15 RANK-Fc, described herein) containing the human Fc gene, also digested with NdeI and SalI. The resulting ligation mixtures were transformed by electroporation into E. coli strain 2596 cells (GM221, described herein). Clones were screened for the ability to produce the recombinant protein product and to possess the gene fusion having the correct nucleotide sequence. A single such clone was selected for each of the peptibodies. The nucleotide and amino acid 20 sequences of the fusion proteins are shown in Figure 4A through 4F.

Table 5. Peptide sequences and oligonucleotides used to generate TALL-1 inhibitory peptibodies.

Peptibody	Peptibody SEQ ID NO	Peptide Sequence	Sense oligo- nucleotide	Antisense oligo-nucleotide		
TALL-1-8-1-a	29	PGTCFPFPWECTHA	2517-24	2517-25		
TALL-1-8-2-a	30	WGACWPFPWECFKE	2517-26	2517-27		
TALL-1-8-4-a	31	VPFCDLLTKHCFEA	2517-28	2517-29		
TALL-1-12-4-a	32	GSRCKYKWDVLTKQCFHH	2517-30	2517-31		
TALL-1-12-3-a	33	LPGCKWDLLIKQWVCDPL	2517-32	2517-33		
TALL-1-12-5-a	34	SADCYFDILTKSDVCTSS	2517-34	2517-35		
TALL-1-12-8-a	35	SDDCMYDQLTRMFICSNL	2517-36	2517-37		
TALL-1-12-9-a	36	DLNCKYDELTYKEWCQFN	2521-92	2521-93		

TALL-1-12-10-a	37	FHDCKYDLLTRQMVCHGL	2521-94	2521-95
TALL-1-12-11-a	38	RNHCFWDHLLKQDICPSP	2521-96	2521-97
TALL-1-12-14-a	39	ANQCWWDSLTKKNVCEFF	2521-98	2521-99
TALL-1-	58	FHDCKWDLLTKQWVCHGL	2551-48	2551-49
consensus	<u> </u>			

Table 5B TALL-1 inhibitory peptibodies.

Peptibody	Peptibody	Peptide Sequence									
	SEQ ID			***************************************							
	NO										
TALL-1-8-	111	MPGTCFPFPW									
1-a 、		VFLFPPKPKD '									
		DGVEVHNAKT	KPREEQYNST	YKVVSVLTVL	HODWLNGKEY						
		KCKVSNKALP									
		KNQVSLTCLV : SDGSFFLYSK :									
		SLSLSPGK	DIADVSVMÖÖ	GIVY SCSVIII	PADUMITIÓN						
TALL-1-8-	112	MWGACWPFPW	FCEKEGGGGG	MATHTODOC	DADELLCCDS						
	112	VFLFPPKPKD '		·							
2-a		DGVEVHNAKT									
}		KCKVSNKALP									
		KNOVSLTCLV									
		SDGSFFLYSK									
		SLSLSPGK									
TALL-1-8-	113	MVPFCDLLTK	HCFEAGGGGG	VDKTHTCPPC	PAPELLGGPS						
4-a		VFLFPPKPKD '	TLMISRTPEV	TCVVVDVSHE	DPEVKFNWYV						
٦ ۵		DGVEVHNAKT :	KPREEOYNST	YRVVSVLTVL	HODWLNGKEY						
		KCKVSNKALP	APIEKTISKA	KGQPREPQVY	TLPPSRDELT						
		KNQVSLTCLV									
1		SDGSFFLYSK	LTVDKSRWQQ	GNVFSCSVMH	EALHNHYTQK						
		SLSLSPGK									
TALL-1-12-	114	MGSRCKYKWD									
4-a		GGPSVFLFPP									
:		NWYVDGVEVH 1									
		GKEYKCKVSN									
		DELTKNQVSL '									
į.		PVLDSDGSFF :		RWQQGNVFSC	SVMHEALHNH						
TALL 4 40	115	YTOKSLSLSP		00000	<u> </u>						
TALL-1-12-	112	MLPGCKWDLL									
3-a		GGPSVFLFPP									
1	1	NWYVDGVEVH I									
		DELTKNOVSL									
		PVLDSDGSFF			~						
		YTOKSLSLSP		TWINDOWNEDC	· ·						
TALL-1-12-	116			GGGG VIDKTH	CPPCPAPELL						
5-a		GGPSVFLFPP									
5-a		NWYVDGVEVH									
1		GKEYKCKVSN	-		-						
1		DELTKNOVSL									
		PVLDSDGSFF :									
		YTQKSLSLSP									
TALL-1-12-	117	MSDDCMYDQL	TRMFICSNLG	GGGGVDKTHT	CPPCPAPELL						
8-a		GGPSVFLFPP									
~ ~		NWYVDGVEVH :	NAKTKPREEQ	YNSTYRVVSV	LTVLHQDWLN						
		GKEYKCKVSN	KALPAPIEKT	ISKAKGQPRE	PQVYTLPPSR						
		DELTKNOVSL	TCLVKGFYPS	DIAVEWESNG	QPENNYKTTP						

				2::0000:=:=	
		PVLDSDGSFF YTQKSLSLSP	LYSKLTVDKS GK	RWQQGNVFSC	SVMHEALHNH
TALL-1-12-	118	MDLNCKYDEL	TYKEWCQFNG	GGGGVDKTHT	CPPCPAPELL
9-a			KPKDTLMISR		
"			NAKTKPREEQ		
i l		CKEVKCKVSM	KALPAPIEKT	TSKAKGOPRE	POVENTAPPER
		DELTKNOVSI	TCLVKGFYPS	DIAVEWESNG	ODEMMAKAAD
}			LYSKLTVDKS		
		YTOKSLSLSP		IMODONAL DC	OVINIERMINI
TALL-1-12-	119		TROMVCHGLG	CCCCVDKTHT	CDDCDADELI
	119		KPKDTLMISR		
10-a			NAKTKPREEO		
			KALPAPIEKT		
		DEDIVIONS	TCLVKGFYPS LYSKLTVDKS	DIAVEMEDING	QPENNIKTTP CIRCURATION
		YTQKSLSLSP	GK		
TALL-1-12-	120	MRNHCFWDHL	LKQDICPSPG	GGGGVDKTHT	CPPCPAPELL
11-a			KPKDTLMISR		
'' ~			NAKTKPREEQ		
1		GKEYKCKVSN	KALPAPIEKT	ISKAKGQPRE	PQVYTLPPSR
		DELTKNQVSL	TCLVKGFYPS	DIAVEWESNG	QPENNYKTTP
			LYSKLTVDKS		
		YTQKSLSLSP	GK		
TALL-1-12-	121	MANQCWWDSL	TKKNVCEFFG	GGGGVDKTHT	CPPCPAPELL
14-a			KPKDTLMISR		
17-a			NAKTKPREEQ		
		GKEYKCKVSN	KALPAPIEKT	ISKAKGOPRE	POVYTLPPSR
		DELTKNOVSL	TCLVKGFYPS	DIAVEWESNG	OPENNYKTTP
			LYSKLTVDKS		
1		YTOKSLSLSP		~~	
TALL-1-	122	MFHDCKWDLL	TKQWVCHGLG	GGGGVDKTHT	CPPCPAPELL
consensus			KPKDTLMISR		
Consensus			NAKTKPREEQ		
		GKEYKCKVSN	KALPAPIEKT	TSKAKGOPRE	POVYTLPPSR
		DELTKNOVSL	TCLVKGFYPS	DIAVEWESNG	OPENNYKTTP
		PVLDSDGSFF	LYSKLTVDKS	RWOOGNVFSC	SVMHEALHNH
		YTOKSLSLSP			
TALL-1 12-	123		IKQWVCDPLG	SGSATGGSGS	TASSGSGSAT
3 tandem			LIKQWVCDPL		
		LGGPSVFLFP	PKPKDTLMIS	RTPEVTCVVV	DVSHEDPEVK
dimer			HNAKTKPREE		
			NKALPAPIEK		
		RDELTKNOVS	LTCLVKGFYP	SDIAVEWESN	GOPENNYKTT
		PPVLDSDGSF	FLYSKLTVDK	SRWOOGNVFS	CSVMHEALHN
		HYTOKSLSLS			
TALL-1	124		TKQWVCHGLG	SGSATGGSGS	TASSGSGSAT
consensus		HMFHDCKWDL	LTKQWVCHGL	GGGGGVDKTH	TCPPCPAPEL
		LGGPSVFLFP	PKPKDTLMIS	RTPEVTCVVV	DVSHEDPEVK
tandem			HNAKTKPREE		
dimer		NGKEYKCKVS	NKALPAPIEK	TISKAKGOPR	EPOVYTLPPS
		RDELTKNOVS	LTCLVKGFYP	SDIAVEWESN	GOPENNYKTT
		PPVLDSDGSF	FLYSKLTVDK	SRWOOGNVFS	CSVMHEALHN
		HYTOKSLSLS		x x 04114 D	

Table 6. Sequences of oligonucleotides used in peptibody construction.

Oligo-	SEQ	Sequence
nucleotide	ID NO	
ID		
ID I		
number		
2517-24	71	TAT GCC GGG TAC TTG TTT CCC GTT CCC GTG GGA ATG CAC
		TCA CGC TGG TGG AGG CGG TGG GG
2517-25	72	TCG ACC CCA CCG CCT CCT GGA GCG TGA GTG CAT TCC CAC
0517 06		GGG AAG CCG AAA CAA GTA CCC GGC A
2517-26	73	TAT GTG GGG TGC TTG TTG GCC GTT CCC GTG GGA ATG TTT
2517-27	74	CAA AGA AGG TGG AGG CGG TGG GG
2517-27	/4	TCG ACC CCA CCG CCT CCA CCT TCT TTG AAA CAT TCC
2517-28	75	CACGGG AAC GGC CAA CAAGCA CCC CAC A
2517-28	75	TAT GGT TCC GTT CTG TGA CCT GCT GAC TAA ACA CTG TTT  CGA AGC TGG TGG AGG CGG TGG GG
2517-29	76	TCG ACC CCA CCG CCT CCA CCA GCT TCG AAA CAG TGT TTA
2517-25	10	GTC AGC CCA CCG CCT CCA CCA GCT TCG AAA CAG TGT TTA
2517-30	77	TAT GGG TTC TCG TTG TAA ATA CAA ATG GGA CGT TCT GAC
231, 30	, ,	TAA ACA GTG TTT CCA CCA CGG TGG AGG CGG TGG GG
2517-31	78	TCG ACC CCA CCG CCT CCA CCG TGG TGG AAA CAC TGT TTA
		GTC AGA ACG TCC CAT TTG TAT TTA CAA CGA GAA CCC A
2517-32	79	TAT GCT GCC GGG TTG TAA ATG GGA CCT GCT GAT CAA ACA
•		GTG GGT TTG TGA CCC GCT GGG TGG AGG CGG TGG GG
2517-33	80	TCG ACC CCA CCG CCT CCA CCC AGC GGG TCA CAA ACC CAC
		TGT TTG ATC AGC AGG TCC CAT TTA CAA CCC GGC AGC A
2517-34	81	TAT GTC TGC TGA CTG TTA CTT CGA CAT CCT GAC TAA ATC
		TGA CGT TTG TAC TTC TTC TGG TGG AGG CGG TGG GG
2517-35	82	TCG ACC CCA CCG CCT CCA CCA GAA GAA GTA CAA ACG TCA
]		GAT TTA GTC AGG ATG TCG AAG TAA CAG TCA GCA GAC A
2517-36	83	TAT GTC TGA CGA CTG TAT GTA CGA CCA GCT GAC TCG TAT
		GTT CAT CTG TTC TAA CCT GGG TGG AGG CGG TGG GG
2517-37	84	TCG ACC CCA CCG CCT CCA CCC AGG TTA GAA CAG ATG AAC
		ATA CGA GTC AGC TGG TCG TAC ATA CAG TCG TCA GAC A
2521-92	85	TAT GGA CCT GAA CTG TAA ATA CGA CGA ACT GAC TTA CAA
		AGA ATG GTG TCA GTT CAA CGG TGG AGG CGG TGG GG
25221-93	86	TCG ACC CCA CCG CCT CCA CCG TTG AAC TGA CAC CAT TCT
2521.64	07	TTG TAA GTC AGTTCG TCG TAT TTA CAG TTC AGG TCC A
2521-94	87	TAT GTT CCA CGA CTG TAA ATA CGA CCT GCT GAC TCG TCA
2521 05	88	GAT GGT TTG TCA CGG TCT GGG TGG AGG CGG TGG GG
2521-95	0.5	TCG ACC CCA CCG CCT CCA CCC AGA CCG TGA CAA ACC ATC
2521-96	89	TGA CGA GTC AGC AGG TCG TAT TTA CAG TCG TGG AAC A
2321-30	L	TAT GCG TAA CCA CTG TTT CTG GGA CCA CCT GCT GAA ACA

		GGA	CAT	CTG	TCC	GTC	TCC	GGG	TGG	AGG	CGG	TCC	GG	
<u> </u>			CITI		100	010			100				-00	
2521-97	90	TCG	ACC	CCA	CCG	CCT	CCA	CCC	GGA	GAC	GGA	CAG	ATG	TCC
		TGT	TTC	AGC	AGG	TGG	TCC	CAG	AAA	CAG	TGG	TTA	CGC	A
2521-98	91	TAT	GGC	TAA	CCA	GTG	TTG	GTG	GGA	CTC	TCT	GCT	GAA	AAA
		AAA	CGT	TTG	TGA	ATT	CTT	CGG	TGG	AGG	CGG	TGG	GG	
2521-99	92	TCG	ACC	CCA	CCG	CCT	CCA	CCG	AAG	AAT	TCA	CAA	ACG	TTT
		TTT	TTC	AGC	AGA	GAG	TCC	CAC	CAA	CAC	TGG	TTA	GCC	Ą
2551-48	93	TAT	GTT	CCA	CGA	CTG	CAA	ATG	GGA	CCT	GCT	GAC	CAA	ACA
		GTG	GGT	TTG	CCA	CGG	TCT	GGG	TGG	AGG	CGG	TGG	GG	
2551-49	94	TCG	ACC	CCA	CCG	CCT	CCA	CCC	AGA	CCG	TGG	CAA	ACC	CAC
		TGT	TTG	GTC	AGC	AGG	TCC	CAT	TTG	CAG	TCG	TGG	AAC	A

## pAMG21-RANK-Fc vector

pAMG21. The expression plasmid pAMG21 (ATCC accession no. 98113) can be derived from the Amgen expression vector pCFM1656 (ATCC #69576) which in turn be derived from the Amgen expression vector system described in US Patent No. 4,710,473. The pCFM1656 plasmid can be derived from the described pCFM836 plasmid (U.S. Patent No. 4,710,473) by:

- destroying the two endogenous NdeI restriction sites by end filling with
   T4 polymerase enzyme followed by blunt end ligation;
- replacing the DNA sequence between the unique <u>Aat</u>II and <u>Cla</u>I restriction sites containing the synthetic P<sub>L</sub> promoter with a similar fragment obtained from pCFM636 (patent No. 4,710,473) containing the P<sub>L</sub> promoter (see SEQ ID NO: 95 below); and
  - substituting the small DNA sequence between the unique <u>ClaI</u> and <u>KpnI</u> restriction sites with the oligonucleotide having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 96.

## **SEQ ID NO: 95:**

#### <u>Aat</u>II

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- - $\hbox{-}AAAAAACATACAGATAACCATCTGCGGTGATAAATTATCTCTGGCGGTGTTGACATAAA-TTTTTTGTATGTCTATTGGTAGACGCCACTATTTAATAGAGACCGCCACAACTGTATTT-$
- 25 -TACCACTGGCGGTGATACTGAGCACAT 3'
  -ATGGTGACCGCCACTATGACTCGTGTAGC 5'
  Clai

**SEQ ID NO: 96:** 

5' CGATTTGATTCTAGAAGGAGGAATAACATATGGTTAACGCGTTGGAATTCGGTAC

3' TAAACTAAGATCTTCCTCCTTATTGTATACCAATTGCGCAACCTTAAGC 5' ClaI KpnI

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The expression plasmid pAMG21 can then be derived from pCFM1656 by making a series of site-directed base changes by PCR overlapping oligonucleotide mutagenesis and DNA sequence substitutions. Starting with the <u>BglII</u> site (plasmid bp # 180) immediately 5' to the plasmid replication promoter P<sub>CODB</sub> and

proceeding toward the plasmid replication genes, the base pair changes are as shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7—Base pair changes resulting in pAMG21

15	pAMG21 bp #	bp in pCFM1656	bp changed to in pAMG21
13	# 204	T/A	C/G
	# 428	A/T	G/C
	# 509	G/C	A/T
	# 617		insert two G/C bp
20	# 679	G/C	T/A
20	# 980	T/A	C/G
	# 994	G/C	A/T
	# 1004	A/T	C/G
	# 1007	C/G	T/A
25	# 1028	A/T	T/A
	# 1047	C/G	T/A
	# 1178	G/C	T/A
	# 1466	G/C	T/A
	# 2028	G/C	bp deletion
30	# 2187	C/G	T/A
	# 2480	A/T	T/A
	# 2499-2502	<u>AGTG</u>	<u>GTCA</u>
35		TCAC	CAGT
33	# 2642	TCCGAGC AGGCTCG	7 bp deletion
	# 3435	G/C	A/T
40	# 3446	G/C	A/T
	# 3643	A/T	T/A

The DNA sequence between the unique <u>Aat</u>II (position #4364 in pCFM1656) and <u>Sac</u>II (position #4585 in pCFM1656) restriction sites is substituted with the DNA sequence below (SEQ ID NO: 97):.

	[ <u>AatII</u> sticky end] (position #4358 in p	AMG21)		TAACGTATGCAT( ATTGCATACGTA(	
5	-CCATGCGAGAGTAGGGAAC -GGTACGCTCTCATCCCTTG				
	-GGGCCTTTCGTTTTATCTG -CCCGGAAAGCAAAATAGAC				
10	-CGGGAGCGGATTTGAACGT -GCCCTCGCCTAAACTTGCA				
15	-CATAAACTGCCAGGCATCA -GTATTTGACGGTCCGTAGT				
	-TTCTACAAACTCTTTTGTT -AAGATGTTTGAGAAAACAA				
20	-TTTTAAAGTATGGGCAATC -AAAATTTCATACCCGTTAG				
25	-GGTTTGTTGTATTGAGTTT -CCAAACAACATAACTCAAA				
	-TACAGCCTAATATTTTTGA -ATGTCGGATTATAAAAACT				
30	-ATTCTTTTTCTCTTTTGGT -TAAGAAAAAGAGAAAACCA				
	-GATAATTATCAACTAGAGA -CTATTAATAGTTGATCTCT				
35	-AACTATCTATATAGTTGTC -TTGATAGATATATCAACAG				
40	-TAGCAGTATGAATAGGGAA -ATCGTCATACTTATCCCTT				
	-TTACATTTGGAGATTTTTT -AATGTAAACCTCTAAAAAA				
45	-AATGATTGGAGTTAGAATA -TTACTAACCTCAATCTTAT				··
	-AATATTGCCTCCATTTTTT -TTATAACGGAGGTAAAAA	AGGGTAATTATC ATCCCATTAATAG	CAGAATTGAA GTCTTAACTT	ATATCAGATTTA TATAGTCTAAAT	ACCATAG- TGGTATC-
50	-AATGAGGATAAATGATCGC -TTACTCCTATTTACTAGCG				
55	-ATAAGCATTGATTAATATC -TATTCGTAACTAATTATAG				
	-AAGTGTCGTCGGCATTTAT -TTCACAGCAGCCGTAAATA	CAGAAAGTATGG	GTAGAGAAAT	AGGAATGGATAA	CAAACAG-
50	-GCAAGTTTTGCGTGTTATA -CGTTCAAAACGCACAATAT				
	-ATTGGATTTTTGTCACACT -TAACCTAAAAACAGTGTGA				

```
-TAGGATCGTACAGGTTTACGCAAGAAAATGGTTTGTTATAGTCGATTAATCGATTTGATT-
-ATCCTAGCATGTCCAAATGCGTTCTTTTACCAAACAATATCAGCTAATTAGCTAAACTAA-

-CTAGATTTGTTTTAACTAATTAAAGGAGGAATAACATATGGTTAACGCGTTGGAATTCGA-
-GATCTAAACAAAATTGATTAATTTCCTCCTTATTGTATACCAATTGCGCAACCTTAAGCT-

-GCTCACTAGTGTCGACCTGCAGGGTACCATGGAAGCTTACTCGAGGATCCGCGGAAAGAA-
-CGAGTGATCACAGCTGGACGTCCCATGGTACCTTCGAATGAGCTCCTAGGCGCCTTTCTT-

10

-GAAGAAGAAGAAGAAGCCCGAAAGGAAGCTGAGTTGGCTGCCACCGCTGAGCAATA-
-CTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTGGGCTTTCCTTCGACTCAACCGACGGTGGCGACTCGTTAT-

-ACTAGCATAACCCCTTGGGGCCTCTAAACGGGTCTTGAGGGGTTTTTTGCTGAAAGGAGG-
-TGATCGTATTGGGGAACCCCGGAGATTTGCCCAAAAAACGACTTTCCTCC-

-AACCGCTCTTCACGCTCTTCACGC 3' [SacII sticky end]
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-TTGGCGAGAAGTGCGAGAAGTG

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During the ligation of the sticky ends of this substitution DNA sequence, the outside <u>AatII</u> and <u>SacII</u> sites are destroyed. There are unique <u>AatII</u> and <u>SacII</u> sites in the substituted DNA.

(position #5904 in pAMG21)

A gene encoding human RANK fused to the N-terminus of Fc was ligated into pAMG21 as an NdeI to BamHI fragment to generate Amgen Strain #4125. This construct was modified to insert a valine codon at the junction of RANK and Fc. The adjacent valine and aspartate codons create a unique SalI site. This allows for the fusion of peptides at the N-terminus of Fc3 between the unique NdeI and SalI sites. The RANK sequence is deleted upon insertion of a new NdeI-SalI fragment. The sequence of the vector is given in Figure 5A through 5M.

GM221 (Amgen #2596). The Amgen host strain #2596 is an E. coli K-12 strain derived from Amgen strain #393, which is a derivative of E. coli W1485, obtained from the E. coli Genetic Stock Center, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut (CGSC strain 6159). It has been modified to contain both the temperature sensitive lambda repressor cI857s7 in the early ebg region and the lacI<sup>Q</sup> repressor in the late ebg region (68 minutes). The presence of these two repressor genes allows the use of this host with a variety of expression systems, however both of these repressors are irrelevant to the expression from luxP<sub>R</sub>. The untransformed host has no antibiotic resistances.

The ribosome binding site of the cI857s7 gene has been modified to include an enhanced RBS. It has been inserted into the <u>ebg</u> operon between

nucleotide position 1170 and 1411 as numbered in Genbank accession number M64441Gb\_Ba with deletion of the intervening ebg sequence. The sequence of the insert is shown below with lower case letters representing the ebg sequences flanking the insert shown below (SEQ ID NO: 98):

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The construct was delivered to the chromosome using a recombinant phage called MMebg-cI857s7enhanced RBS #4 into F'tet/393. After recombination and resolution only the chromosomal insert described above remains in the cell. It was renamed F'tet/GM101. F'tet/GM101 was then modified by the delivery of a lacI<sup>Q</sup> construct into the ebg operon between nucleotide position 2493 and 2937 as numbered in the Genbank accession number M64441Gb\_Ba with the deletion of the intervening ebg sequence. The sequence of the insert is shown below with the lower case letters representing the ebg sequences flanking the insert (SEQ ID NO: 99) shown below:

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ggcggaaaccGACGTCCATCGAATGGTGCAAAACCTTTCGCGGTATGGCATGATAGCGCCCGGAAGA GAGTCAATTCAGGGTGGTGAATGTGAAACCAGTAACGTTATACGATGTCGCAGAGTATGCCGGT AAAAAGTCGAAGCGGCGATGGCGGAGCTGAATTACATTCCCAACCGCGTGGCACAACAACTGG CGGGCAAACAGTCGCTCCTGATTGGCGTTGCCACCTCCAGTCTGGCCCTGCACGCGCCGTCGCA AATTGTCGCGGCGATTAAATCTCGCGCCGATCAACTGGGTGCCAGCGTGGTGGTGTCGATGGTA GAACGAAGCGGCGTCGAAGCCTGTAAAGCGGCGGTGCACAATCTTCTCGCGCAACGCGTCAGTG TGTTCCGGCGTTATTTCTTGATGTCTCTGACCAGACACCCATCAACAGTATTATTTTCTCCCATGA AGACGGTACGCGACTGGGCGTGGAGCATCTGGTCGCATTGGGTCACCAGCAAATCGCGCTGTTA CAATCAAATTCAGCCGATAGCGGAACGGGAAGGCGACTGGAGTGCCATGTCCGGTTTTCAACAA ACCATGCAAATGCTGAATGAGGGCATCGTTCCCACTGCGATGCTGGTTGCCAACGATCAGATGG CGCTGGGCGCAATGCGCGCCATTACCGAGTCCGGGCTGCGCGTTGGTGCGGATATCTCGGTAGT GGGATACGACGATACCGAAGACAGCTCATGTTATATCCCGCCGTTAACCACCATCAAACAGGAT TTTCGCCTGCTGGGCCAAACCAGCGTGGACCGCTTGCTGCAACTCTCTCAGGGCCAGGCGGTGA

AGGGCAATCAGCTGTTGCCCGTCTCACTGGTGAAAAGAAAACCACCCTGGCGCCCAATACGCA AACCGCCTCTCCCCGCGCGTTGGCCGATTCATTAATGCAGCTGGCACGACAGGTTTCCCGACTGG AAAGCGGACAGTAAGGTACCATAGGATCCaggcacagga

The construct was delivered to the chromosome using a recombinant phage called AGebg-LacIQ#5 into F'tet/GM101. After recombination and resolution only the chromosomal insert described above remains in the cell. It was renamed F'tet/GM221. The F'tet episome was cured from the strain using acridine orange at a concentration of 25  $\mu$ g/ml in LB. The cured strain was identified as tetracyline sensitive and was stored as GM221.

Expression in  $\underline{E}$ . coli. Cultures of each of the pAMG21-Fc-fusion constructs in  $\underline{E}$ . coli GM221 were grown at 37 °C in Luria Broth medium. Induction of gene product expression from the luxPR promoter was achieved following the addition of the synthetic autoinducer N-(3-oxohexanoyl)-DL-homoserine lactone to the culture media to a final concentration of 20 ng/ml. Cultures were incubated at 37 °C for a further 3 hours. After 3 hours, the bacterial cultures were examined by microscopy for the presence of inclusion bodies and were then collected by centrifugation. Refractile inclusion bodies were observed in induced cultures indicating that the Fc-fusions were most likely produced in the insoluble fraction in  $\underline{E}$ . coli. Cell pellets were lysed directly by resuspension in Laemmli sample buffer containing 10%  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol and were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. In each case, an intense Coomassie-stained band of the appropriate molecular weight was observed on an SDS-PAGE gel.

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#### **EXAMPLE 3**

#### TALL-1 peptibody inhibits TALL-1 mediated B cell proliferation

Mouse B lymphocytes were isolated from C57BL/6 spleens by negative selection. (MACS CD43 (Ly-48) Microbeads, Miltenyi Biotech, Auburn, CA). Purified (10<sup>5</sup>) B cells were cultured in MEM, 10% heat inactivated FCS, 5x10<sup>-5</sup>M 2-mercaptoethanol, 100 U/ml penicillin, 100 μg/ml streptomycin) in triplicate in 96-well flat bottom tissue culture plates with 10 ng/ml TALL-1 protein and 2 μg/ml of Goat F(ab')<sub>2</sub> anti-mouse IgM (Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratory,

West Grove, Pennsylvania) with the indicated amount of recombinant TALL-1 peptibody for a period of 4 days at 37 °C, 5%CO<sub>2</sub>. Proliferation was measured by the uptake of radioactive <sup>3</sup>[H] thymidine after an 18-hour incubation period.

#### EXAMPLE 4

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#### TALL-1 peptibody blocks TALL-1 binding to its receptors

Reacti-Gel 6x (Pierce) were pre-coated with human AGP3 (also known as TALL-1, Khare et al., <u>Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.</u> 97:3370-3375, 2000) and blocked with BSA. 100 pM and 40 pM of AGP3 peptibody samples were incubated with indicated various concentrations of human AGP3 at room temperature for 8 hours before run through the human AGP3-coated beads. The amount of the beadbound peptibody was quantified by fluorescent (Cy5) labeled goat anti-human-Fc antibody (Jackson Immuno Research). The binding signal is proportional to the concentration of free peptibody at binding equilibrium. Dissociation equilibrium constant (K<sub>D</sub>) was obtained from nonlinear regression of the competition curves using a dual-curve one-site homogeneous binding model (KinEx<sup>TM</sup> software). K<sub>D</sub> is about 4 pM for AGP3 peptibody (SEQ ID NO: 123) binding with human AGP3 (Figure 10).

To determine if this AGP3 peptibody can neutralize murine AGP3 binding as well as human AGP3, a BIAcore neutralizing assay was utilized. All experiments were performed on a BIAcore 3000 at room temperature. Human TACI-Fc protein (Xia et al, <u>J. Exp. Med.</u> 192, 137-144, 2000) was immobilized to a B1 chip using 10 mM Acetate pH 4.0 to a level of 2900RU. A blank flow cell was used as a background control. Using a running buffer of PBS (without calcium or magnesium) containing 0.005% P20, 1 nM recombinant human AGP3 (in running buffer plus, 0.1 mg/ml BSA) was incubated without and with indicated various amount of AGP3 peptibody (x axis) before injected over the surface of the receptor. Regeneration was performed using 8 mM glycine pH 1.5 for 1 minute, 25 mM 3-[cyclohexylamino]-1-propanesulfonic acid (CAPS) pH 10.5, 1 M NaCl for 1 minute. For determination of murine AGP3 binding, human his-tagged

TACI was immobilized to 1000 RU in the above buffer. 5 nM recombinant murine AGP3 (in running buffer plus, 0.1 mg/ml BSA) was incubated without and with the various amounts indicated in Figure 11 of AGP3 peptibody (x axis) before injected over the surface of the receptor. Regeneration was performed with 10 mM HCl pH2, twice for 30 seconds. Relative binding of both human and murine AGP3 at presence vs absence of AGP3 peptibody (SEQ ID NO: 123) was measured (y axis). Relative binding response was determined as (RU-RU blank/RUo-RU blank). The AGP3 peptibody (SEQ ID NO: 123) inhibited both human and murine AGP3 binding to its receptor TACI (Figures 11A and 11B).

To examine if this AGP3 peptibody blocks AGP3 binding to all three receptors (TACI, BCMA and BAFFR), recombinant soluble receptor TACI, BCMA and BAFFR proteins were immobilized to CM5 chip. Using 10 mM acetate, pH4, human TACI-Fc was immobilized to 6300 RU, human BCMA-Fc to 5000 RU, and BAFFR-Fc to 6000 RU. 1 nM of recombinant human AGP3 (in running buffer containing 0.1 mg/ml BSA and 0.1 mg/ml Heparin) or 1 nM recombinant APRIL protein (Yu, et al., Nat. Immunol., 1:252-256, 2000) were incubated with indicated amount of AGP3 peptibody before injection over each receptor surface. Regeneration for the AGP3 experiment was done with 8 mM glycine, pH 1.5, for 1 minute, followed by 25 mM CAPS, pH 10.5, 1M NaCl for 1 minute. Regeneration for the APRIL experiment was performed with 8 mM glycine, pH 2, for one minute, followed by 25 mM CAPS, pH 10.5, 1 M NaCl for one minute. Relative binding of AGP3 or APRIL was measured. AGP3 peptibody (SEQ ID NO: 123) blocked AGP3 binding to all three receptors (Figure 12A). AGP3 peptibody didn't affect APRIL binding to the receptors (Figure 12B).

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# EXAMPLE 5 AGP3 peptibody blocks AGP3 mediated B cell proliferation

Mouse B lymphocytes were isolated from C57BL/6 spleens by negative selection. (MACS CD43 (Ly-48) Microbeads, Miltenyi Biotech, Auburn, CA).

Purified (10<sup>5</sup>) B cells were cultured in minimal essential medium (MEM), 10% heat inactivated fetal calf serum (FCS), 5x10<sup>-5</sup> M 2-mercaptoethanol, 100 U/ml penicillin, 100 μg/ml streptomycin) in triplicate in 96-well flat bottom tissue culture plates with 10 ng/ml AGP3 (TALL-1) protein and 2 μg/ml of Goat F(ab')<sub>2</sub> anti-mouse IgM (Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratory, West Grove, Pennsylvania) with the indicated amount of recombinant AGP3 peptibody (SEQ ID NO: 123) for a period of 4 days at 37 °C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. Proliferation was measured by the uptake of radioactive <sup>3</sup>[H] thymidine after an 18-hour incubation period.

#### EXAMPLE 6

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#### AGP3 peptibody on AGP3-stimulated Ig production in mice

Mice (Balb/c females of 9-14 weeks of age and 19-21 g of weight) were purchased from Charles River Laboratories, Wilmington, MA. Mice (n = 10) were treated i.p. with 1 mg/Kg of human AGP3 once a day for five consecutive days followed by 5 mg/Kg or 0.5 mg/Kg of AGP3 peptibody (SEQ ID NO: 123) or by saline or by 5 mg/Kg of human Fc. Other mice were left untreated. Mice were sacrificed on the sixth day to measure serum IgM and IgA, which were measured by ELISA. Briefly, plates were coated with capture antibodies specific for IgM or IgA (Southern Biotechnology Associates, Birmingham, AL), blocked, and added with dilutions of standard (IgM from Calbiochem, San Diego, CA and IgA from Southern Biotechnology Associates) or test samples. Captured Ig were revealed using biotinylated antibodies specific for IgM or IgA (Southern Biotechnology Associates), neutravidin-conjugated peroxidase (Pierce, Rockford, IL), and tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) microwell peroxidase substrate (KPL, Gaithersburg, MD). Optical densities were quantitated in a Thermomax ELISA reader (Molecular Devices, Menlo Park, CA).

Human AGP3-stimulated increase in serum levels of IgM and IgA was blocked by 5 mg/Kg of the anti-AGP3 peptibody (SEQ ID NO: 123) and not by 0.5 mg/Kg (Figures 14A and 14B).

#### **EXAMPLE 7**

#### AGP3 peptibody reduced spleen B cell number in mice

Mice (as above, n = 7) were treated i.p. for seven consecutive days with 5 mg/Kg or 1.5 mg/Kg or 0.5 mg/Kg of AGP3 peptibody (SEQ ID NO: 123) or with saline or with 5 mg/Kg of human Fc. Mice were sacrificed on the eighth day to count spleen B cell number. Spleens were collected in saline and gently disrupted by manual homogenization to yield a cell suspension. The total cell number was obtained with a H1E counter (Technicon, Tarrytown, NY). Percentages of B cells were derived by immunofluorescence double staining and flow cytometry using fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-conjugated and phycoerythrin (PE)-conjugated Ab against CD3 and B220, respectively (PharMingen, San Diego, CA) and a FACScan analyser (Becton and Dickinson, Mountain View, CA). B cells were identified for being CD3-B220+. At all doses, the AGP3 peptibody (SEQ ID NO: 123) decreased spleen B cell number in a dose-response fashion (Figure 14) (SEQ ID NO: 123).

#### **EXAMPLE 8**

#### AGP3 peptibody reduced arthritis severity in mouse CIA model

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Eight to 12 week old DBA/1 mice (obtained from Jackson Laboratories, Bar Harbor, ME) were immunized with bovine collagen type II (bCII) (purchased from University of Utah), emulsified in complete Freunds adjuvant (Difco) intradermally at the base of tail. Each injection was 100 μl containing 100 μg of bCII. Mice were boosted 3 weeks after the initial immunization with bCII emulsified in incomplete Freunds adjuvant. Treatment was begun from the day of booster immunization for 4 weeks. Mice were examined for the development of arthritis. As described before (Khare et al., J. Immunol. 155: 3653-9, 1995), all four paws were individually scored from 0-3. Therefore arthritis severity could vary from 0 to 12 for each animal. AGP3 (SEQ ID NO: 123) peptibody treatment significantly reduced the severity of arthritic scores (Figure 15).

Serum samples were taken one week after final treatment (day 35) for the analysis of anti-collagen antibody level. High binding ELISA plates (Immulon, Nunc) were coated with 50 µl of 4 µg/ml solution of bovine CII in carbonate buffer and plated were kept in cold overnight in the refrigerator. Plates were washed three times with cold water. 75 µl of blocking solution made up of PBS/.05% tween 20/1% BSA was used to block non-specific binding for an hour. Samples were diluted (in blocking buffer) in dilution plates at 1:25, 1:100, 1:400, and 1:1600 and 25 µl of these samples were added to each well of the ELISA plate for a final dilution of 100, 400, 1600, and 6400 with a final volume of 100 μl/well. After incubation at room temperature for 3 hours, plates were washed three times again. 100 µl of secondary antibody diluted in blocking buffer (rat anti-mouse IgM, IgG2a, IgG2b, IgG1, IgG3-HRP) was added to each well and plates were incubated for at least 2 hours. Plates were washed four times. 100 µl of TMB solution (Sigma) was added to each well and the reaction was stopped using 50 µl of 25% sulfuric acid. Plates were read using an ELISA plate reader at 450 nm. OD was compared with a standard pool representing units/ml. AGP3 peptibody (SEQ ID NO: 123) treatment reduced serum anti-collagen II IgG1, IgG3, IgG2a, and IgG2b levels compared to PBS or Fc control treatment groups (Figure 16).

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#### **EXAMPLE 9**

#### Treatment of AGP3 peptibody in NZB/NZW lupus mice

Five month old lupus prone NZBx NZBWF1 mice were treated i.p. 3X/week for 8 weeks with PBS or indicated doses of AGP3 peptibody or human Fc proteins. Prior to the treatment, animals were pre-screened for protein in the urine with Albustix reagents strips (Bayer AG). Mice having greater than 100 mg/dl of protein in the urine were not included in the study. Protein in the urine was evaluated monthly throughout the life of the experiment. AGP3 peptibody (SEQ ID NO: 123) treatment led to delay of proteinuria onset and improved survival (Figure 17).

AGP3 peptibody treatment reduced B cell number in mice. Balb/c mice received 7 daily intraperitoneal injections of indicated amount of AGP3 peptibody (SEQ ID NO: 123) or human Fc protein. On day 8, spleens were collected, and subject to FACS analysis for B220+ B cells as set for in Table 8.

Table 8

AGP3 Pb Reduces B Cell Number in Normal Mice

n=7	dose (1/dayx7)	spleen B cell (1x10e6)	SD	t test
saline		51.3	9.6	
Fc	5mg/Kg	45.5	7.1	
Peptibody	5mg/Kg	20.1	3.8	1.37856E-05
	1.5mg/Kg	22.6	6.9	5.10194E-05
	0.5mg/Kg	25.8	3.6	0.000111409

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The invention now being fully described, it will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art that many changes and modifications can be made thereto, without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as set forth herein.

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#### What is claimed is:

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1. A TALL-1-binding composition of matter comprising an amino acid sequence Dz<sup>2</sup>Lz<sup>4</sup>, wherein z<sup>2</sup> is an amino acid residue and z<sup>4</sup> is T or I, and wherein the composition of matter does not comprise a fragment of TACI, BCMA, or BAFFR (SEQ ID NOS: 195, 196, and 197).

- 2. The composition of matter of Claim 1, wherein  $z^4$  is T.
- 3. A TALL-1-binding composition of matter comprising an amino acid sequence Dz<sup>2</sup>LI, wherein z<sup>2</sup> is an amino acid residue.
- 4. The composition of matter of Claim 1 comprising an amino acid sequence of the formula

wherein:

a<sup>1</sup>, a<sup>2</sup>, a<sup>3</sup> are each independently absent or amino acid residues;

a<sup>6</sup> is an amino acid residue;

a<sup>8</sup> is T or I;

a<sup>9</sup> is a basic or hydrophobic residue;

a<sup>12</sup> is a neutral polar residue; and

a<sup>13</sup> and a<sup>14</sup> are each independently absent or amino acid residues.

- 5. The composition of matter of Claim 4 wherein a<sup>8</sup> is T and a<sup>9</sup> is a basic residue.
- 6. The composition of matter of Claim 4 wherein a is K and a is F.
- 7. The composition of matter of Claim 1 comprising an amino acid sequence of the formula

wherein:

b¹ and b² are each independently absent or amino acid residues; b³ is an acidic or amide residue;

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b⁵ is an amino acid residue;
              b6 is an aromatic residue;
              b<sup>8</sup> is an amino acid residue;
              b<sup>10</sup> is T or I:
              b<sup>11</sup> is a basic residue;
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              b^{\scriptscriptstyle 12} and b^{\scriptscriptstyle 13} are each independently amino acid residues;
              b14 is a neutral polar residue; and
              b^{16}, b^{17}, and b^{18} are each independently absent or amino acid
          residues.
      8. The composition of matter of Claim 7 wherein:
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              b^3 is D, Q, or E;
              b<sup>6</sup> is W or Y;
              b<sup>10</sup> is T;
              b11 is K or R; and
              b<sup>14</sup> is V or L.
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      9. The composition of matter of Claim 1 comprising an amino acid
          sequence of the formula
                                  c^{1}c^{2}c^{3}Cc^{5}Dc^{7}L c^{9}c^{10}c^{11}c^{12}c^{13}c^{14}Cc^{16}c^{17}c^{18}
                                           (SEQ. ID. NO: 105)
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          wherein:
               c1, c2, and c3 are each independently absent or amino acid residues;
               c⁵ is an amino acid residue;
               c' is an amino acid residue;
               c' is T or I;
              c<sup>10</sup> is a basic residue;
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               c11 and c12 are each independently amino acid residues;
              c13 is a neutral polar residue;
              c14 is an amino acid residue;
               c16 is an amino acid residue;
              c17 is a neutral polar residue; and
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c18 is an amino acid residue or is absent.

10. The composition of matter of Claim 9 wherein:

c° is T;

c10 is K or R;

c13 is a I, L, or V; and

c<sup>17</sup> is A or L.

11. The composition of matter of Claim 1 comprising an amino acid sequence of the formula

 $d^{1}d^{2}d^{3}Cd^{5}d^{6}d^{7}WDd^{10}Ld^{12}d^{13}d^{14}Cd^{15}d^{16}d^{17}$ 

(SEQ. ID. NO: 106)

wherein:

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d¹, d², and d³ are each independently absent or amino acid residues;

d<sup>5</sup>, d<sup>6</sup>, and d<sup>7</sup> are each independently amino acid residues;

d10 is an amino acid residue;

 $d^{13}$  is T or I;

d14 is an amino acid residue; and

d<sup>16</sup>, d<sup>17</sup>, and d<sup>18</sup> are each independently absent or amino acid residues.

12. The composition of matter of Claim 1 comprising an amino acid sequence of the formula

(SEQ. ID. NO: 107)

wherein:

 $e^{1}$ ,  $e^{2}$ , and  $e^{3}$  are each independently absent or amino acid residues;

 $e^5$ ,  $e^6$ ,  $e^7$ ,  $e^9$ , and  $e^{13}$  are each independently amino acid residues;

e11 is T or I; and

e<sup>15</sup>, e<sup>16</sup>, and e<sup>17</sup> are each independently absent or amino acid residues.

13. The composition of matter of Claim 1 comprising an amino acid sequence of the formula

f<sup>1</sup>f<sup>2</sup>f<sup>2</sup>Kf<sup>5</sup>Df<sup>2</sup>Lf<sup>2</sup>f<sup>10</sup>Qf<sup>12</sup>f<sup>13</sup>f<sup>14</sup> (SEQ ID NO: 109)

5 wherein:

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f1, f2, and f3 are absent or are amino acid residues;

 $f^{5}$  is W, Y, or F;

f' is an amino acid residue;

f' is T or I;

 $f^{10}$  is K, R, or H;

 $f^{12}$  is C, a neutral polar residue, or a basic residue (W, C, or R preferred);

 $f^{13}$  is C, a neutral polar residue or is absent; and

f14 is any amino acid residue or is absent;

provided that only one of  $f^1$ ,  $f^2$ , and  $f^3$  may be C, and only one of  $f^{12}$ ,  $f^{13}$ , and  $f^{14}$  may be C.

- 14. The composition of matter of Claim 13, wherein f is W.
- 15. The composition of matter of Claim 13, wherein f' is L.
- 16. The composition of matter of Claim 13, wherein f' is T.
- 17. The composition of matter of Claim 13, wherein  $f^{10}$  is K.
  - 18. The composition of matter of Claim 13, wherein  $f^{12}$  is C and one of  $f^1$ ,  $f^2$ , and  $f^3$  is C.
  - 19. The composition of matter of Claim 13, wherein  $f^{13}$  is V.
  - 20. The composition of matter of Claim 13 comprising an amino acid sequence of the formula

f<sup>1</sup>f<sup>2</sup>f<sup>3</sup>KWDf<sup>2</sup>Lf<sup>3</sup>KQf<sup>12</sup>f<sup>13</sup>f<sup>14</sup> (SEQ ID NO: 125).

21. The composition of matter of Claim 20 comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 32, 33, 58,

60, 63, 66, 67, 69, 114, 115, 122, 123, 124, 147-150, 152-177, 179, 180, and 187.

22. The composition of matter of Claim 20 comprising an amino acid sequence of the formula

#### LPGCKWDLLIKQWVCDPL (SEQ ID NO: 33).

23. A composition of matter comprising an amino acid sequence of the formula

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wherein:

g<sup>1</sup>, g<sup>2</sup> and g<sup>3</sup> are each independently absent or amino acid residues;

g<sup>5</sup> is a neutral polar residue;

g<sup>8</sup> is a neutral polar residue;

g<sup>10</sup> is an acidic residue;

 $g^{12}$  and  $g^{13}$  are each independently amino acid residues; and

g<sup>14</sup> is absent or is an amino acid residue.

24. The composition of matter of Claim 23 wherein:

g<sup>2</sup> is G;

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g<sup>5</sup> is W;

g<sup>8</sup> is P;

g<sup>10</sup> is E; and

g<sup>13</sup> is a basic residue.

25. A composition of matter comprising an amino acid sequence of the formula

wherein:

h<sup>1</sup>, h<sup>2</sup>, and h<sup>3</sup> are each independently absent or amino acid residues;

30 h<sup>6</sup> is a hydrophobic residue;

h<sup>7</sup> is a hydrophobic residue;

h<sup>10</sup> is an acidic or polar hydrophobic residue; and

 $h^{12}$ ,  $h^{13}$ , and  $h^{14}$  are each independently absent or amino acid residues.

26. The composition of matter of Claim 25 wherein:

h<sup>1</sup> is G;

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h<sup>6</sup> is A;

h<sup>7</sup> is a neutral polar residue; and

h<sup>10</sup> is an acidic residue.

27. A composition of matter comprising an amino acid sequence of the

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 $i^{1}i^{2}i^{3}Ci^{5}i^{6}i^{7}i^{8}i^{9}i^{10}Ci^{12}i^{13}i^{14}$ 

(SEQ. ID. NO: 103)

wherein:

i¹ is absent or is an amino acid residue;

i<sup>2</sup> is a neutral polar residue;

i3 is an amino acid residue;

 $i^5, i^6, i^7,$  and  $i^8$  are each independently amino acid residues;

i's an acidic residue;

i<sup>10</sup> is an amino acid residue;

20 i<sup>12</sup> and i<sup>13</sup> are each independently amino acid residues; and

 $i^{14}$  is a neutral polar residue.

28. The composition of matter of Claim 27 wherein:

i<sup>2</sup> is W; and

i<sup>14</sup> is W.

- 29. A TALL-1 binding composition of matter comprising an amino acid sequence of the formula PFPWE (SEQ ID NO: 110). :
  - 30. The composition of matter of Claim 1 having the formula

$$(X^{1})_{a}-V^{1}-(X^{2})_{b}$$

30 and multimers thereof, wherein:

V<sup>1</sup> is a vehicle;

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 $X^1$  and  $X^2$  are each independently selected from - $(L^1)_c$ - $P^1$ , - $(L^1)_c$ - $P^1$ - $(L^2)_d$ - $P^2$ - $(L^3)_e$ - $P^3$ , and

$$-(L^{1})_{c}-P^{1}-(L^{2})_{d}-P^{2}-(L^{3})_{e}-P^{3}-(L^{4})_{f}-P^{4}$$

one or more of  $P^1$ ,  $P^2$ ,  $P^3$ , and  $P^4$  each independently comprise  $Dz^2Lz^4$ ;

L¹, L², L³, and L⁴ are each independently linkers; and a, b, c, d, e, and f are each independently 0 or 1, provided that at least one of a and b is 1.

31. The composition of matter of Claim 30 of the formula  $P^1$ - $(L^1)_a$ - $P^2$ - $(L^2)_a$ - $V^1$ .

- 32. The composition of matter of Claim 30 of the formula  $V^1$ - $(L^1)_a$ - $P^1$ - $(L^2)_a$ - $P^2$ .
- 15 33. The composition of matter of Claim 30, wherein  $V^1$  is an Fc domain.
  - 34. The composition of matter of Claim 30 wherein V¹ is an IgG Fc domain.
  - 35. The composition of matter of Claim 30 wherein V¹ is an IgG1 Fc domain.
  - 36. The composition of matter of Claim 30 wherein V<sup>1</sup> comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.
  - 37. The composition of matter of Claim 30 wherein one or more of  $P^1$ ,  $P^2$ ,  $P^3$ , and  $P^4$  each independently comprises a sequence selected from:  $a^1a^2a^3CDa^6La^8a^9a^{10}Ca^{12}a^{13}a^{14} \ (SEQ.\ ID.\ NO:\ 100)$

c<sup>1</sup>c<sup>2</sup>c<sup>3</sup>Cc<sup>5</sup>Dc<sup>7</sup>Lc<sup>3</sup>c<sup>10</sup>c<sup>11</sup>c<sup>12</sup>c<sup>13</sup>c<sup>14</sup>Cc<sup>16</sup>c<sup>17</sup>c<sup>18</sup>(SEQ. ID. NO: 105)

 $d^{1}d^{2}d^{3}Cd^{5}d^{6}d^{7}WDd^{10}Ld^{13}d^{14}d^{15}Cd^{16}d^{17}d^{18} \\ (SEQ. \ ID. \ NO: \ 106)$ 

b1b2b3Cb5b6Db8Lb10b11b12b13b14Cb16b17b18 (SEQ. ID. NO: 104)

e<sup>1</sup>e<sup>2</sup>e<sup>3</sup>Ce<sup>5</sup>e<sup>6</sup>e<sup>7</sup>De<sup>9</sup>Le<sup>11</sup>Ke<sup>13</sup>Ce<sup>15</sup>e<sup>16</sup>e<sup>17</sup>e<sup>18</sup> (SEQ. ID. NO: 107)

 $f^1f^2f^3Kf^5Df^7Lf^9f^{10}Qf^{12}f^{13}f^{14}$  (SEQ. ID. NO: 109)

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g<sup>1</sup>g<sup>2</sup>g<sup>3</sup>Cg<sup>5</sup>PFg<sup>8</sup>Wg<sup>10</sup>Cg<sup>11</sup>g<sup>12</sup>g<sup>13</sup> (SEQ ID NO: 101),
h¹h²h³CWh6h7WGh10Ch12h13h14 (SEQ ID NO: 102), and
i<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>i<sup>3</sup>Ci<sup>5</sup>i<sup>6</sup>i<sup>7</sup>i<sup>8</sup>i<sup>9</sup>i<sup>10</sup>Ci<sup>12</sup>i<sup>13</sup>i<sup>14</sup> (SEQ ID NO: 103)
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wherein:
              a<sup>1</sup>, a<sup>2</sup>, a<sup>3</sup> are each independently absent or amino acid residues;
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               a<sup>6</sup> is an amino acid residue;
               a9 is a basic or hydrophobic residue;
               a<sup>8</sup> is threonyl or isoleucyl;
               a<sup>12</sup> is a neutral polar residue;
              a<sup>13</sup> and a<sup>14</sup> are each independently absent or amino acid residues;
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              b¹ and b² are each independently absent or amino acid residues;
              b³ is an acidic or amide residue;
              b⁵ is an amino acid residue;
              b<sup>6</sup> is an aromatic residue;
               b<sup>8</sup> is an amino acid residue:
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               b10 is T or I:
              b<sup>11</sup> is a basic residue;
              b^{12} and b^{13} are each independently amino acid residues;
              b14 is a neutral polar residue;
              b^{^{16}},\,b^{^{17}},\,\text{and}\,\,b^{^{18}} are each independently absent or amino acid
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                       residues:
              c^{1}, c^{2}, and c^{3} are each independently absent or amino acid residues;
               c⁵ is an amino acid residue:
               c<sup>7</sup> is an amino acid residue:
               c° is T or I:
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               c10 is a basic residue;
              c11 and c12 are each independently amino acid residues;
              c<sup>13</sup> is a neutral polar residue;
              c14 is an amino acid residue;
```

c<sup>16</sup> is an amino acid residue:

30

```
c17 is a neutral polar residue; and
                c18 is an amino acid residue or is absent;
                d<sup>1</sup>, d<sup>2</sup>, and d<sup>3</sup> are each independently absent or amino acid residues;
                d<sup>5</sup>, d<sup>6</sup>, and d<sup>7</sup> are each independently amino acid residues;
                d10 is an amino acid residue;
 5
                d<sup>12</sup> is T or I:
                d13 is an amino acid residue; and
                d15, d16, and d17 are each independently absent or amino acid
                          residues:
                e1, e2, and e3 are each independently absent or amino acid residues;
10
                e<sup>5</sup>, e<sup>6</sup>, e<sup>7</sup>, e<sup>9</sup>, and e<sup>13</sup> are each independently amino acid residues;
                e11 is T or I: and
                e<sup>15</sup>, e<sup>16</sup>, and e<sup>17</sup> are each independently absent or amino acid residues;
                f<sup>1</sup>, f<sup>2</sup>, and f<sup>3</sup> are absent or are amino acid residues;
                f is W, Y, or F;
15
                f' is an amino acid residue;
                f' is T or I:
                f10 is K, R, or H;
                f<sup>12</sup> is C, a neutral polar residue, or a basic residue;
                f<sup>13</sup> is C, a neutral polar residue or is absent; and
20
                f<sup>14</sup> is any amino acid residue or is absent;
                provided that only one of f<sup>1</sup>, f<sup>2</sup>, and f<sup>3</sup> may be C, and only one of f<sup>12</sup>,
                          f<sup>13</sup>, and f<sup>14</sup> may be C;
                g<sup>1</sup>, g<sup>2</sup> and g<sup>3</sup> are each independently absent or amino acid residues;
                g<sup>5</sup> is a neutral polar residue;
25
                g<sup>8</sup> is a neutral polar residue;
                g<sup>10</sup> is an acidic residue;
                g<sup>12</sup> and g<sup>13</sup> are each independently amino acid residues; and
                g<sup>14</sup> is absent or is an amino acid residue;
                h<sup>1</sup>, h<sup>2</sup>, and h<sup>3</sup> are each independently absent or amino acid residues;
30
```

```
h<sup>6</sup> is a hydrophobic residue;
                h<sup>7</sup> is a hydrophobic residue;
                h<sup>10</sup> is an acidic or polar hydrophobic residue; and
                h<sup>12</sup>, h<sup>13</sup>, and h<sup>14</sup> are each independently absent or amino acid residues;
                i<sup>1</sup> is absent or is an amino acid residue;
 5
                i<sup>2</sup> is a neutral polar residue;
                i<sup>3</sup> is an amino acid residue;
                i<sup>5</sup>, i<sup>6</sup>, i<sup>7</sup>, and i<sup>8</sup> are each independently amino acid residues;
                i's an acidic residue;
                i<sup>10</sup> is an amino acid residue;
10
                i12 and i13 are each independently amino acid residues; and
                i<sup>14</sup> is a neutral polar residue.
       38. The composition of matter of claim 37, wherein:
                a<sup>9</sup> is a basic residue.
                b^3 is D, Q, or E;
15
                b<sup>6</sup> is W or Y;
                b11 is K or R; and
                b<sup>14</sup> is V or L.
                c10 is K or R;
                c^{13} is a I, L, or V;
20
```

f' is L; f' is K; and

c17 is A or L;

 $f^{10}$  is V.

30

f⁵ is W;

39. The composition of matter of Claim 37, wherein one or more of P¹, P², P³, and P⁴each independently comprises

> f¹f'f'KWDf'Lf'KQf¹²f¹³f¹⁴ (SEQ ID NO: 125).

40. The composition of matter of Claim 39 of the formula

 $P^{1}-(L^{1})_{c}-P^{2}-(L^{2})_{d}-V^{1}.$ 

41. The composition of matter of Claim 39 of the formula

$$V^{1}-(L^{1})_{c}-P^{1}-(L^{2})_{d}-P^{2}$$
.

- 42. The composition of matter of Claim 39 having an amino acid sequence selected from SEQ ID NOS: 122, 123, and 124.
- 5 43. The composition of matter of Claim 40 wherein L<sup>2</sup> is greater than 5 amino acids.
  - 44. The composition of matter of Claim 43 wherein L<sup>2</sup> is selected from

GSGSATGGSGSTASSGSGSATx1x2

(SEQ ID NO: 193)

10 and

25

30

GSGSATGGSGSTASSGSGSATx<sup>1</sup>x<sup>2</sup>GSGSATGGSGSTASSGSGSATx<sup>3</sup>x<sup>4</sup>
(SEQ ID NO: 194)

wherein  $x^1$  and  $x^3$  are each independently basic or hydrophobic residues and  $x^2$  and  $x^4$  are each independently hydrophobic residues.

15 45. The composition of matter of Claim 41 wherein L<sup>2</sup> is selected from

GSGSATGGSGSTASSGSGSATH

(SEQ ID NO: 59),

GSGSATGGSGSTASSGSGSATGM

(SEQ ID NO: 190)

20 GSGSATGGSGSTASSGSGSATGS

(SEQ ID NO: 191), and

GSGSATGGSGSTASSGSGSATHMGSGSATGGSGSTASSGSGSATHM (SEQ ID NO: 192).

- 46. The composition of matter of Claim 28 comprising a sequence selected from Table 2 (SEQ ID NOS: 29-39, 60-70, and 126-188).
- 47. The composition of matter of Claim 30 comprising a sequence selected from Table 4 (SEQ ID NOS: 44-55).
- 48. The composition of matter of Claim 46, wherein  $V^{1}$  is an Fc domain.
- 49. The composition of matter of Claim 46, wherein V<sup>1</sup> is an IgG Fc domain.

50. The composition of matter of Claim 46, wherein V¹ is an IgG1 Fc domain.

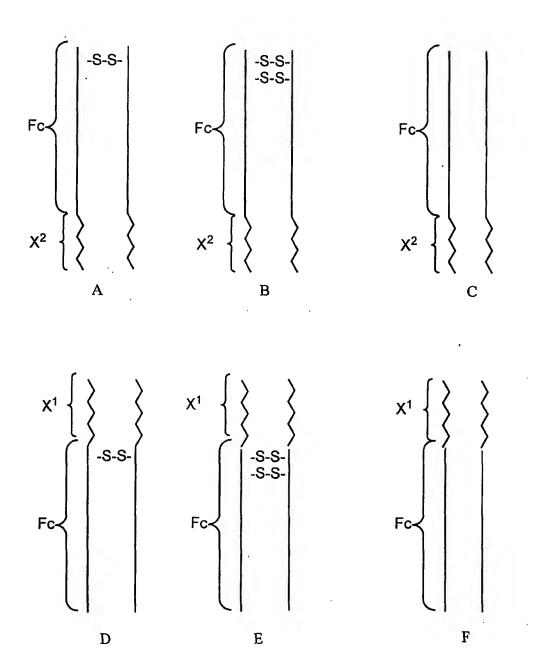
- 51. A DNA encoding a composition of matter of Claim 34.
- 52. An expression vector comprising the DNA of Claim 51.
- 5 53. A host cell comprising the expression vector of Claim 52.
  - 54. The cell of Claim 53, wherein the cell is an E. coli cell.

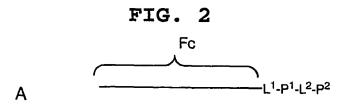
10

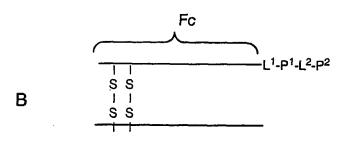
20

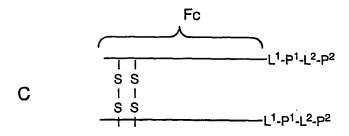
- 55. A method of treating a B-cell mediated autoimmune disease, which comprises administering a composition of matter of Claim 1.
- 56. A method of treating a B-cell mediated autoimmune disease, which comprises administering a composition of matter of Claim 13.
- 57. A method of treating lupus, which comprises administering a composition of matter of Claim 1.
- 58. A method of treating lupus, which comprises administering a composition of matter of Claim 13.
- 15 59. A method of treating a B-cell mediated cancer, which comprises administering a composition of matter of Claim 1.
  - 60. A method of treating a B-cell mediated cancer, which comprises administering a composition of matter of Claim 13.
  - 61. A method of treating B-cell lymphoma, which comprises administering a composition of matter of Claim 1.
  - 62. A method of treating B-cell lymphoma, which comprises administering a composition of matter of Claim 13.

FIG.1









## FIG. 3

		ATGGACAAAACTCACACATGTCCACCTTGTCCAGCTCCGGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCA																													
	1	-	CTC	TTT	TTG	AGT	GTG	TAC	AGG	TGG.	AAC	AGG'	TCG	AGG	CCT	rga	GGA(	+	CCC'	rgg	CAGT	60									
a		M	D	ĸ	т	н	т	С	P	P	С	P	A	P	E	L	L	G	G	P	s	-									
	61	GTC	TTC	CTC												CTC	CCG	GAC	cac:	rga(	GTC										
	O1					GGG(	GGG	TTT	TGG	GTT	CCT	GTG(	GGA	GTA(	CTAC	GAG	GGC	CTG	GGG2	ACTO	CAG	120									
a		V	P	L	F	P	P	K	P	K	D	T	L	M	I	s	R	T	P <sub>.</sub>	E	V	-									
	121	ACA	TGC	GT	GT(	GT	GGA	CGT	GAG	CCA	CGA	AGA	ccc'	rga(	GTO	CAA	STT	CAAC	CTG	STAC	GTG	100									
		TGT	ACC	CAC	CCA	CA	CCT	GCA	CTC	GGT	GCT'	rcte	GGGZ	ACTO	CAC	TT(	CAA	3TT(	SAC	ATO	CAC	180									
a		T	C	V	V	V	D	V	S	H	E	α	P	E	v	K	F	N	W	Y	v	-									
	181	GAC	GGC	GT	GGA(	GT(	GCA	TAA	TGC	CAA	GAC	AAA	GCC	GCGC	GA(	<b>G</b> A(	GCA(	GTA(	CAAC	CAGO	CACG										
	101	CTG	CĆC	CAC	CTC	CAC	CGT.	ATT.	ACG	GTT	CTG	rtt(	CGG	CGC	CT	CT	CGT	CATO	STTO	TCC	TGC	+ 240 SC									
a		D	G	Ň.	E	V	H	N	A <sub>.</sub>	ĸ	T	K	P	R	E	E	Q	Y	N	S	T	-									
	241	TACCGTGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTAC												200																	
		ATG	GC#	CAC	CAC	<b>GTC</b>	<b>GCA</b>	GGA	GTG	GCA	GGA	CGT	GGT	CTC	BAC	CGA	CTT	ACCO	STTO	CTC	ATG	300									
a		Y	R	V	V	s	V	L	T	٧	L	Н	Q	D	W	L	N	G	ĸ	Ē	Y	~									
	301	AAG	TGC	AAC	GT(	CTC	CAA	CAA	AGC	CCT	CCC	AGC	ccc	CATO	GAC	GAAZ	AAC	CATO	CTCC	CAAZ	GCC	360									
	JU1	TTC	ACC	TTC	CCAC	GAG	3TT	GTT	TCG	GGA(	GGG'	rcg	GGG	GTAC	CTC	CTT:	rtgo	TAC	BAGO	TTI	'CGG	200									
a		K	C	K	v	S	N	ĸ	A	L	P	A	P	I	E	K	T	I	s	ĸ	A	-									
	361	AAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGATGAGCTGACC													420																
	501	TTT	'CCC	GTC	CGGC	GC'	rct'	TGG	TGT	CCA	CAT	GTG	GGA	CGGC	GG!	rago	GC(	CT	ACTO	GAC	TGG	420									
a ·		ĸ	G	Q	P	R	E	P	Q	V	Y	T	L	P	P	S	R	D	E	L	T	-									
	421	AAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTG													<b>480</b>																
																					CAC	400									
a		K	N	Q	V	S	L	T	C	L	V	K	G	F	Y	P	s	D	I	A	V	-									
	481																			CTC	GAC	540									
																				GAC	CTG	240									
a		E	W	E	S	N	G	Q	P	E	N	N	Y	K	T	T	P	P	V	L	ם	-									
	541																				CAG	600									
																					GTC	000									
a		S	D	G	s	F	F	L	Y	S	K	L	T	V	D	K	S	R	W	Q	Q	-									
	601																				AAG	660									
			+ 660 CCCTTGCAGAAGAGTACGAGGCACTACGTACTCCGAGACGTGTTGGTGATGTGCGTCTTC												000																
a		G	N	V	F	s	С	s	V	M	Н	E	A	L	Н	N	H	Y	T	Q	K	-									
	661	AGC									684																				
	<b>-</b>					CAG																									
a		S	L	S	L	s	P	G	K																						

FIG. 4A

```
1) AGP3-8-1-a
        NdeI
        {\tt TATGCCGGGTACTTGTTTCCCGTTCCCGTGGGAATGCACTCACGCTGGTGGAGGCGGT}
     GGCCCATGAACAAAGGGCAAGGGCACCCTTACGTGAGTGCGACCACCTCCGCCA
        MPGTCFPFPWECTHAGGGG-
      SalI
       GGGG
     61 ----- 69
      CCCCAGCT
      G V D
2) AGP3-8-2-a
        NdeI
        {\tt TATGTGGGGTGCTTGTTGGCCGTTCCCGTGGGAATGTTTCAAAGAAGGTGGAGGCGGT}
     {\tt ACACCCCACGAACAACCGGCAAGGGCACCCTTACAAAGTTTCTTCCACCTCCGCCA}
         MWGACWPFPWECFKEGGGG - ·
      SalI
       GGGG
    61 ---- 69
      CCCCAGCT
а
      G V D -
```

FIG. 4B

```
3) AGP3-8-4-a
       NdeI
          {\tt TATGGTTCCGTTCTGTGACCTGCTGACTAAACACTGTTTCGAAGCTGGTGGAGGCGGT}
      ACCAAGGCAAGACACTGGACGACTGATTTGTGACAAAGCTTCGACCACCTCCGCCA
           \begin{smallmatrix} M & V \end{smallmatrix}  \  \, P \;\; F \;\; C \;\; D \;\; L \;\; L \;\; T \;\; K \;\; H \;\; C \;\; F \;\; E \;\; A \;\; G \;\; G \;\; G \;\; G \;\; -
        SalI
        GGGG
     61 ----- 69
        CCCCAGCT .
       G V D -
4) AGP3-12-4-a
                          November 6, 2000 12:53 ...
       NdeI
         {\tt TATGGGTTCTCGTTGTAAATACAAATGGGACGTTCTGACTAAACAGTGTTTCCACCAC}
      1 ------ 60
           ACCCAAGAGCAACATTTATGTTTACCCTGCAAGACTGATTTGTCACAAAGGTGGTG
          MGSRCKYKWDVLTKQCFHH-
                   SalI
        GGTGGAGGCGGTGGGG
     61 ------ 81
       CCACCTCCGCCACCCCAGCT
       G G G G V D ~
```

FIG. 4C

```
5) AGP3-12-3-a
    NdeI
       TATGCTGCCGGGTTGTAAATGGGACCTGCTGATCAAACAGTGGGTTTGTGACCCGCTG
    ACGACGCCCAACATTTACCCTGGACGACTAGTTTGTCACCCAAACACTGGGCGAC
       M L P G C K W D L L I K Q W V C D P L -
a
             SalI
     GGTGGAGGCGGTGGGG
   61 ----- 81
     CCACCTCCGCCACCCCAGCT
     G G G G V D
6) AGP3-12-5-a
      NdeI
      TATGTCTGCTGACTGTTACTTCGACATCCTGACTAAATCTGACGTTTGTACTTCTTCT
    1 -----+ 60
        ACAGACGACTGACAATGAAGCTGTAGGACTGATTTAGACTGCAAACATGAAGAAGA
       SalI
     GGTGGAGGCGGTGGGG
   61 ------ 81
     CCACCTCCGCCACCCCAGCT
     GGGGGVD -
```

FIG. 4D

```
7) AGP3-12-8-a
       NdeI
       TATGTCTGACGACTGTATGTACGACCAGCTGACTCGTATGTTCATCTGTTCTAACCTG
    ACAGACTGCTGACATACATGCTGGTCGACTGAGCATACAAGTAGACAAGATTGGAC
а
        MSDDCMYDQLTRMFICSNL -
              SalI
      GGTGGAGGCGGTGGGG
    61 ------ 81
      CCACCTCCGCCACCCCAGCT
      GGGGGVD
8) AGP3-12-9-a
       NdeI
       TATGGACCTGAACTGTAAATACGACGAACTGACTTACAAAGAATGGTGTCAGTTCAAC
    1 -----+ 60
        ACCTGGACTTGACATTTATGCTGCTTGACTGAATGTTTCTTACCACAGTCAAGTTG
а
        M D L N C K Y D E L T Y K E W C Q F N -
              SalI
      GGTGGAGGCGGTGGGG
    61. ----- 81
      CCACCTCCGCCACCCCAGCT
      G G G G V D -
```

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FIG. 4E

```
9) AGP3-12-10-a
       NdeI
       1 .
       TATGTTCCACGACTGTAAATACGACCTGCTGACTCGTCAGATGGTTTGTCACGGTCTG
    ACAAGGTGCTGACATTTATGCTGGACGACTGAGCAGTCTACCAAACAGTGCCAGAC
        M F H D C K Y D L L T R Q M V C H G L -
              SalI
      GGTGGAGGCGGTGGGG
    61 ----- 81
      CCACCTCCGCCACCCCAGCT -
      GGGGGVD -
10) AGP3-12-11-a
       NdeI
       TATGCGTAACCACTGTTTCTGGGACCACCTGCTGAAACAGGACATCTGTCCGTCTCCG
    1 -----+ 60
         {\tt ACGCATTGGTGACAAAGACCCTGGTGGACGACTTTGTCCTGTAGACAGGCAGAGGC}
        MRNHCFWDHLLKQDICPSP-
a
              SalI
      GGTGGAGGCGGTGGGG
    61 ------ 81
      CCACCTCCGCCACCCCAGCT
a
      G G G G V D -
```

FIG. 4F

```
11) AGP3-12-14-a
       NdeI
       M A N Q C W W D S L L K K N V C E F F
а
               SalI
      GGTGGAGGCGGTGGGĠ
    CCACCTCCGCCACCCCAGCT
      G G G G V D -
12)
   AGP3 Consensus
       NdeI
       TATGTTCCACGACTGCAAATGGGACCTGCTGACCAAACAGTGGGTTTGCCACGGTCTG
    1 ------ 60
      gtatacaaggtgctgacgtttaccctggacgactggtttgtcacccaaacggtgccagac
         \begin{smallmatrix} M \end{smallmatrix} \quad F \quad H \quad D \quad C \quad K \quad W \quad D \quad L \quad T \quad K \quad Q \quad W \quad V \quad C \quad H \quad G \quad L 
a
              SalI
      GGTGGAGGCGGTGGGĠ
    61 ----- 81
      CCACCTCCGCCACCCCAGCT
      GGGGGVD -
```

C

C

C

C

#### FIG. 5A

₽ f 1 1 0 8 Ι  ${\tt GATCAGCAGTCCCCGGAACATCGTAGCTGACGCCTTCGCGTTGCTCAGTTGTCCAACCCC}$ CTAGTCGTCAGGGGCCTTGTAGCATCGACTGCGGAAGCGCAACGAGTCAACAGGTTGGGG GGAAACGGGAAAAAGCAAGTTTTCCCCGCTCCCGGCGTTTCAATAACTGAAAACCATACT 61 -----+----+ 120 CCTTTGCCCTTTTCGTTCAAAAGGGGCCGAGGCCGCAAAGTTATTGACTTTTGGTATGA В g ĩ I I ATTTCACAGTTTAAATCACATTAAACGACAGTAATCCCCGTTGATTTGTGCGCCAACACA TAAAGTGTCAAATTTAGTGTAATTTGCTGTCATTAGGGGCAACTAAACACGCGGTTGTGT -35 --------- Promoter (PcopB) -----> GATCTTCGTCACAATTCTCAAGTCGCTGATTTCAAAAAACTGTAGTATCCTCTGCGAAAC 181 -----+ 240 CTAGAAGCAGTGTTAAGAGTTCAGCGACTAAAGTTTTTTGACATCATAGGAGACGCTTTG mRNA start 241 -----+ 300 MSQTENAVTSS---- copB protein ---> 301 -----+ 360 L S Q K R F V R R G K P M T D S E K Q M -TGGCCGTTGTTGCAAGAAACGTCTTACACACAAAGAGATAAAAGTTTTTGTCAAAAATC 361 -----+----+ 420  ${\tt ACCGGCAACAACGTTCTTTTGCAGAATGTGTGTTTTCTCTATTTTCAAAAACAGTTTTTAG}$ A V V A R K R L T H K E I K V F V K N P-S С a I CTCTGAAGGATCTCATGGTTGAGTACTGCGAGAGAGAGGGGGATAACACAGGCTCAGTTCG 421 -----+ 480 GAGACTTCCTAGAGTACCAACTCATGACGCTCTCTCTCCCCTATTGTGTCCGAGTCAAGC L K D L M V E Y C E R E G I T Q A Q F V-

### FIG. 5B

		~35
		TTGAGAAAATCATCAAAGATGAACTGCAAAGACTGGATATACTAAAGTAAAGACTTTACT
С	481	AACTCTTTTAGTAGTTTCTGACGTTTCTGACCTATATGATTTCTGAAATGA E K I I K D E L Q R L D I L K *
	541	TTGTGGCGTAGCATGCTAGATTACTGATCGTTTAAGGAATTTTGTGGCTGGC
		D Br md n I I I
С	601	TTCCACCGTTCCTTGACCAAGACTACACCTAAATGTCCTCGGTCTTTTCGTTTTTGGGGC
C		copt (ORF)>
С	661	ATAATCTTCTTCAACTTTTGCGAGTACGAAAAGATTACCGGGGCCCACTTAAACCGTATA+ 720 TATTAGAAGAAGTTGAAAACGCTCATGCTTTTCTAATGGCCCCGGGTGAATTTGGCATAT N L L Q L L R V R K D Y R G P L K P Y S -
		< Promoter (RNAI)
	721	CGGTTGTTAAGTCGATACGCCCCTCATATCAATATACGGGCCTTTTCAAGATCTCAAGAA
С	781	Q Q F S Y A G S I V I C P E K F K T S F - TCTGTGCTCGCTCTTCTGCGCATTGTAAGTGCAGGATGGTGTGACTGATCTTCACCAAA
С	701	AGACACGAGCGAGAAGACGCGTAACATTCACGTCCTACCACACTGACTAGAAGTGGTTT  C A R S F C A L * M T D L H Q T repAl protein>
		D r a I I
	841	CGTATTACCGCCAGGTAAAGAACCCGAATCCGGTGTTTACACCCCGTGAAGGTGCAGGAA
С		Y Y R Q V K N P N P V F T P R E G A G T - CGCTGAAGTTCTGCGAAAAACTGATGGAAAAGGCGGTGGGCTTCACTTCCCGTTTTGATT
С	901	GCGACTTCAAGACGCTTTTTGACTACCTTTTCCGCCACCCGAAGTGAAGGGCAAAACTAA  L K F C E K L M E K A V G F T S R F D F -

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FIG. 5C

В s t. В Ι TCGCCATTCATGTGGCGCACGCCCGTTCGCGTGATCTGCGTCGCCGTATGCCACCAGTGC 961 ------ 1020 AGCGGTAAGTACACCGCGTGCGGGCAAGCGCACTAGACGCAGCGGCATACGGTGGTCACG C AIHVAHARSRDLRRRMPPVL-TGCGTCGTCGGGCTATTGATGCGCTCTTGCAGGGGCTGTGTTTCCACTATGACCCGCTGG 1021 ------ 1080 ACGCAGCAGCCCGATAACTACGCGAGAACGTCCCCGACACAAAGGTGATACTGGGCGACC C RRRAIDALLQGLCFHYDPLA-CCAACCGCGTCCAGTGCTCCATCACCACGCTGGCCATTGAGTGCGGACTGGCGACGGAGT 1081 ------ 1140 GGTTGGCGCAGGTCACGAGGTAGTGGTGCGACCGGTAACTCACGCCTGACCGCTGCCTCA C NRVQCSITTLAIECGLATES-C е I  $\tt CTGCTGCCGGAAAACTCTCCATCACCCGTGCCACCCGTGCCCTGACGTTCCTGTCAGAGC$ 1141 -----+ 1200  ${\tt GACGACGGCCTTTTGAGAGGTAGTGGGCACGGTGGGCACGGGACTGCAAGGACAGTCTCG}$ C AAGKLSITRATRALTFLS.EL-TGGGACTGATTACCTACCAGACGGAATATGACCCGCTTATCGGGTGCTACATTCCGACCG 1201 ------ 1260 ACCCTGACTAATGGATGGTCTGCCTTATACTGGGCGAATAGCCCCACGATGTAAGGCTGGC C GLITYQTEYDPLIGCYIPTD-ATATCACGTTCACATCTGCACTGTTTGCTGCCCTCGATGTATCAGAGGAGGCAGTGGCCG 1261 ------ 1320 TATAGTGCAAGTGTAGACGTGACAAACGACGGGAGCTACATAGTCTCCTCCGTCACCGGC C I T F T S A L F A A L D V S E E A V A A -CCGCGCGCCGCAGCCGTGTGGTATGGGAAAACAAACAACGCAAAAAGCAGGGGCTGGATA 1321 -----+-----+ 1380 GGCGCGCGCGTCGGCACACCATACCCTTTTGTTTGTTGCGTTTTTTCGTCCCCGACCTAT C ARRSRVVWENKQRKKQGLDT-CCCTGGGCATGGATGAACTGATAGCGAAAGCCTGGCGTTTTGTTCGTGAGCGTTTTCGCA 1381 -----+ 1440 GGGACCCGTACCTACTTGACTATCGCTTTCGGACCGCAAAACAAGCACTCGCAAAAGCGT С LGMDELIAKAWRFVRERFRS-Α £ 1 GTTATCAGACAGAGCTTAAGTCCCGTGGAATAAAGCGTGCCCGTGCGCGTCGTGATGCGG 1441 -----+----+ 1500 CAATAGTCTGTCTCGAATTCAGGGCACCTTATTTCGCACGGGCACGCGCAGCACTACGCC Y Q T E L K S R G I K R A R A R R D A D -C

#### FIG. 5D

	1501	ACAGGGAACGTCAGGATATTGTCACCCTGGTGAAACGGCAGCTGACGCGCGAAATCGCGG											
С	1301	TGTCCCTTGCAGTCCTATAACAGTGGGACCACTTTGCCGTCGACTGCGCGCTTTAGCGCC R E R Q D I V T L V K R Q L T R E I A E											
	1561	AAGGGCGCTTCACTGCCAATCGTGAGGCGGTAAAACGCGAAGTTGAGCGTCGTGTAAGG+ TTCCCGCGAAGTGACGGTTAGCACTCCGCCATTTTGCGCTCAACTCGCAGCACACTTCC	1620										
С		G R F T A N R E A V K R E V E R R V K E  AGCGCATGATTCTGTCACGTAACCGTAATTACAGCCGGCTGGCCACAGCTTCCCCCTGAA											
С	1621	TCGCGTACTAAGACAGTGCATTGGCATTAATGTCGGCCGACCGGTGTCGAAGGGGGGACTT R M I L S R N R N Y S R L A T A S . P *	1680										
	1681	AGTGACCTCCTCTGAATAATCCGGCCTGCGCCGGAGGCTTCCGCACGTCTGAAGCCCGAC+ TCACTGGAGGAGACTTATTAGGCCGGACGCCGCCTCCGAAGGCGTGCAGACTTCGGGCTG	1740										
		P f l M											
	1741	AGCGCACAAAAATCAGCACCACATACAAAAAACAACCTCATCATCCAGCTTCTGGTGCA+ TCGCGTGTTTTTTAGTCGTGTGTATGTTTTTTTTTTTTT	1800										
٠	1801	TCCGGCCCCCCTGTTTTCGATACAAAACACGCCTCACAGACGGGGAATTTTGCTTATCC+ AGGCCGGGGGGACAAAAGCTATGTTTTGTGCGGAGTGTCTGCCCCTTAAAACGAATAGG	1860										
	1861		1920										
	1921	CCGCCAGCGTTACAGGGTGCAATGTATCTTTTAAACACCTGTTTATATCTCCTTTAAACT+++ GGCGGTCGCAATGTCCCACGTTACATAGAAAATTTGTGGACAAATATAGAGGAAATTTGA	1980										
	1981	ACTTAATTACATTCATTTAAAAAGAAAACCTATTCACTGCCTGTCCTTGGACAGACA	2040										
a	2041	ATGCACCTCCCACCGCAAGCGGCGCCCCTACCGGAGCCGCTTTAGTTACAACACTCAG TACGTGGAGGGTGGCGTTCGCCGCCCGGGGATGGCCTCGGCGAAATCAATGTTGTGAGTC M H L P P Q A A G P Y R S R F S Y N T Q	2100										
	2101	repA4 protein>   ACACAACCACCAGAAAAACCCCGGTCCAGCGCAGAACTGAAACCACAAAGCCCCTCCCT											
a		TGTGTTGGTGGTCTTTTTGGGGCCAGGTCGCGTCTTGACTTTGGTGTTTCGGGGAGGGA	-										
a	2161	ATAACTGAAAAGCGGCCCGGCCCGGTCCGAAGGGCCGGAACAGAGTCGCTTTTAATTAT  TATTGACTTTTCGCCGGGGCGGGG											

### FIG. 5E

	2221	GAATGTTGTAACTACTTCATCATCGCTGTCAGTCTTCTCGCTGGAAGTTCTCAGTACACG	
a	2221	CTTACAACATTGATGAAGTAGTAGCGACAGTCAGAAGAGCGACCTTCAAGAGTCATGTGC E C C N Y F I I A V S L L A G S S Q Y T	-
		BS gf li II	
	2281	CTCGTAAGCGGCCCTGACGGCCCGCTAACGCGGAGATACGCCCCGACTTCGGGTAAACCC	
a	2202	GAGCATTCGCCGGGACTGCCGGGCGATTGCGCCTCTATGCGGGGCTGAAGCCCATTTGGG L V S G P D G P L T R R Y A P T S G K P	2340
	2341	TCGTCGGGACCACTCCGACCGCGCACAGAAGCTCTCTCATGGCTGAAAGCGGGTATGGTC+ AGCAGCCCTGGTGAGGCTGGCGCGTGTCTTCGAGAGAGTACCGACTTTCGCCCATACCAG	2400
a		S S G P L R P R T E A L S W L K A G M V	-
	2401	TGGCAGGCTGGGGATGGGTAAGGTGAAATCTATCAATCAGTACCGGCTTACGCCGGGCT	2460
a	2461	W Q G W G W V R *  B S t E I TCGGCGGTTTTACTCCTGTTTCATATATGAAACAACAGGTCACCGCCTTCCATGCCGCTG	
	2401	AGCCGCCAAAATGAGGACAAAGTATATACTTTGTTGTCCAGTGGCGGAAGGTACGGCGAC  B S D L U 1 1	2520
	2521	ATGCGGCATATCCTGGTAACGATATCTGAATTGTTATACATGTGTATATACGTGGTAATG	2580
	2581	ACAAAAATAGGACAAGTTAAAAATTTACAGGCGATGCAATGATTCAAACACGTAATCAAT+ TGTTTTTATCCTGTTCAATTTTTAAATGTCCGCTACGTTACTAAGTTTGTGCATTAGTTA	2640
	2641	ATCGGGGGTGGGCGAAGAACTCCAGCATGAGATCCCCGCGCTGGAGGATCATCCAGCCGG++ TAGCCCCCACCCGCTTCTTGAGGTCGTACTCTAGGGGCGCGACCTCCTAGTAGGTCGGCC	2700
	2701	CGTCCCGGAAAACGATTCCGAAGCCCAACCTTTCATAGAAGGCGGCGGTGGAATCGAAAT+	2760

FIG. 5F

		N B s p p 1 V I	
	2761	CTCGTGATGGCAGGTTGGGCGTCGCTTGGTCGGTCATTTCGAACCCCAGAGTCCCGCTCA++++++	0
£		GAAGAACTCGTCAAGAAGGCGATAGAAGGCGATGCGCTGCGAATCGGGAGCGGCGATACC+	0
£	2881	GTAAAGCACGAGGAAGCGGTCAGCCCATTCGCCGCCAAGCTCTTCAGCAATATCACGGGT	0
£	2941	AGCCAACGCTATGTCCTGATAGCGGTCCGCCACACCCAGCCGGCCACAGTCGATGAATCC	0
f	3001	AGAAAAGCGGCCATTTTCCACCATGATATTCGGCAAGCAGGCATCGCCATGAGTCACGAC  TCTTTTCGCCGGTAAAAGGTGGTACTATAAGCCGTTCGTCCGTAGCGGTACTCAGTGCTG  S F R G N E V M I N P L C A D G H T V V -	0
£	3061	GAGATCCTCGCCGTCGGGCATGCGCGCCTTGAGCCTGGCGAACAGTTCGGCTGGCGCGAG + 312  CTCTAGGAGCGGCAGCCCGTACGCGCGGAACTCGGACCGCTTGTCAAGCCGACCGCGCTC  L D E G D P M R A K L R A F L E A P A L -	0
£	3121	CCCCTGATGCTCTTCGTCCAGATCATCCTGATCGACAAGACCGGCTTCCATCCGAGTACG+ 318 GGGGACTACGAGAAGCAGGTCTAGTAGGACTAGCTGTTCTGGCCGAAGGTAGGCTCATGC GQHEEDLDDQDVLGAEMRTR	0
£	3181	TGCTCGCTCGATGCGATGTTTCGCTTGGTGGTCGAATGGGCAGGTAGCCGGATCAAGCGT	0
£	3241	ATGCAGCCGCCGCATTGCATCAGCCATGATGGATACTTTCTCGGCAGGAGCAAGGTGAGA	0
£	3301	TGACAGGAGATCCTGCCCCGGCACTTCGCCCAATAGCAGCCAGTCCCTTCCCGCTTCAGT +	0
£	3361	GACAACGTCGAGCACAGCTGCGCAAGGAACGCCCGTCGTGGCCAGCCA	0
	3421	TGCCTCGTCCTGCAATTCATTCAGGACACCGGACAGGTCGGTC	0

### FIG. 5G

£		A	. E	D	Q	P.	Ε	N	L	V	G S	L	D	T	K	V	F	Ļ	V	P	-
	3481	GCGC	CCC	rgc(	CT(	GAC	AGC	CGGA	ACA	.CGG	CGGC	ATCA	GAG	CAG	CCG.	АТТ	GTC	TGT	TGT	GC	3540
£	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	CGCG	GGG2	ACG(	CGAC	CTG	rcg(	GCCT	TGT	GCC	GCCG	TAGI	CTC	GTC	GGC'	TAA	CAG.	ACA	ACA	CG ·	
											E		-		Ū	_	•	×	×	••	
											g	ſ									
	3541	CCAG	TCA:	rago	CCG	ATA	AGC	CTCT	CCA	.ccc	I AAGC	GGCC	:GGA	GAA	CCT	GCG	TGC.	AAT	CCA'	TC	2600
£	2247	GGTC.	AGT	ATCO	GC.	PTA?	rcgo	SAGA	GGT	'GGG'	TTCG	CCGG	CCT	CTT	GGA	CGC.	ACG	TTA	GGT.	AG	
	3601	TTGT	rca.	ATC	ATGO	CGA	AACC	SATC	CTC	ATC	CTGI	CTCT	TGA	тст	GAT	CTT	GAT	CCC	CTG	CG	3660
f		AACA. Q	AGT:	ragi I	raco M	3CTT	TGC	CTAG	GAG	TAG	GACA	GAGA	ACT.	AGA	CTA	GAA	CTA	GGG	GAC	GC	3000
<	- APHI	I (k	anaı	nyci	in 1	resi	ista	ance	g (:						_	,			-1	0.	
	3661	CCAT	CAG	ATCO	CTTC	GCC	GCZ	AAGA	AAG	CCA'	TCCA	mRN GTT1	'ACT'	TTG	CAG	GGĊ'	TTC	CCA	ACC'		3720
	3001	GGTA	GTC:	rago	SAAC	CCGC	CGI	TCT	TTC	GGT	AGGI	CAAA	TGA	AAC	GTC	CCG	AAG	GGT	TGG		3720
							-	-35													
		-35															זירי				
	3721	TGGT		+-		- <del></del>	1		<b>-</b>		+		+				+			-+	3780
	2701	TAGC'																			2010
	3781	ATCG																			3840
	3841	CCTT																			3900
		GGAA																			
	3901	GGCT'  CCGA		+-							+		+				+			-+	3960
		CCGA	ma	11.60	ACF	MGC						s									
	3961			-+-			ĠAT	CCG	GGC	AAA′ 	rcgc +	TGAA	TAT.	rcc'	TTT'	rgt(	CTC(	CGA	CCA!	rc -+	4020
		ACTT	CGAT	rgt <i>i</i>	rati	ACA	CTA	.GGC			AGCG	ACTT	ATA	AGG.	AAA	ACA	GAG	GCT(	GGT	AG	
									B c g												
							. <del></del>		ī g –	ar :	locu	s			<b></b>				<b>_</b>		
	4021			+-			TCI	TTT	TCG 	TGA	CATT +	CAGI	TCG(	CTG	CGC'		+			-+	4080
		TCCG'										.GTCA									
										·		_									

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### FIG. 5H

4081	GTGAATGGGGGTAAATGGCACTACAGGCGCCTTTTATGGATTCATGCAAGGAAACTACCC+ CACTTACCCCCATTTACCGTGATGTCCGCGGAAAATACCTAAGTACGTTCCTTTGATGGG	4140
4141	ATAATACAAGAAAAGCCCGTCACGGGCTTCTCAGGGCGTTTTATGGCGGGTCTGCTATGT+++ TATTATGTTCTTTTCGGGCAGTGCCCGAAGAGTCCCGCAAAATACCGCCCAGACGATACA	4200
4201	GGTGCTATCTGACTTTTTGCTGTTCAGCAGTTCCTGCCCTCTGATTTTCCAGTCTGACCA+ CCACGATAGACTGAAAAACGACAAGTCGTCAAGGACGGGAGACTAAAAGGTCAGACTGGT	4260
4261	CTTCGGATTATCCCGTGACAGGTCATTCAGACTGGCTAATGCACCCAGTAAGGCAGCGGT+ GAAGCCTAATAGGGCACTGTCCAGTAAGTCTGACCGATTACGTGGGTCATTCCGTCGCCA	4320
4321	N B s s i a i a TCATCAACAGGCTTACCCGTCTTACTGTCGAAGACGTAACGTATGCATGGTCTCC TAGTAGTTGTCCGAATGACAGCTTCTGCACGCATTGCATACGTACCAGAGG	4380
4381		4440
	GGTACGCTCTCATCCCTTGACGGTCCGTAGTTTATTTTGCTTTCCGAGTCAGCTTTCTGA	4500
	P s p 1 4 0 6	
4501	I CGGGAGCGGATTTGAACGTTGCGAAGCAACGGCCCGGAGGGTGGCGGGCAGGACGCCCGC	4560
1001	GCCCTCGCCTAAACTTGCAACGCTTCGTTGCCGGGCCTCCCACCGCCCGTCCTGCGGGCG	3000
	T2 hairpin	٠
	CATAAACTGCCAGGCATCAAATTAAGCAGAAGGCCATCCTGACGGATGGCCTTTTTGCGT	
4561	GTATTTGACGGTCCGTAGTTTAATTCGTCTTCCGGTAGGACTGCCTACCGGAAAAACGCA T2 stop>	4620

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FIG. 5I

		A a t I	
	4621	TTCTACAAACTCTTTTGTTTATTTTCTAAATACATTCAAATATGGACGTCGTACTTAAC+ AAGATGTTTGAGAAAACAAATAAAAAGATTTATGTAAGTTTATACCTGCAGCATGAATTG	4680
đ	*	TTTTAAAGTATGGGCAATCAATTGCTCCTGTTAAAATTGCTTTAGAAATACTTTGGCAGC+ AAAATTTCATACCCGTTAGTTAACGAGGACAATTTTAACGAAATCTTTATGAAACCGTCG S K F Y P C D I A G T L I A K S I S Q C luxR protein	4740 -
đ	4741	GGTTTGTTGTATTGAGTTTCATTTGCGCATTGGTTAAATGGAAAGTGACCGTGCGCTTAC+ CCAAACAACATAACTCAAAGTAAACGCGTAACCAATTTACCTTTCACTGGCACGCGAATG R N T T N L K M Q A N T L H F T V T R K	4800
đ	4801	TACAGCCTAATATTTTTGAAATATCCCAAGAGCTTTTTCCTTCGCATGCCCACGCTAAAC  ATGTCGGATTATAAAAACTTTATAGGGTTCTCGAAAAAGGAAGCGTACGGTGCGATTTG S C G L I K S I D W S S K G E C A W A L	4860 <sub>.</sub>
đ	4861	ATTCTTTTCTCTTTTGGTTAAATCGTTGTTTGATTTATTT	4920 -
đ	4921	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4980 -
		B S S M S M S M S M S M S M S M S M S M	
·đ	4981	TTGATAGATATCAACAGAAAGAGACTTACACGTTTTGATTCGTAAGGCTTCGGTAATA L S D I Y N D K E S H A F S L M G F G N	5040 -
đ	5041	TAGCAGTATGAATAGGGAAACTAAACCCAGTGATAAGACCTGATGATTTCGCTTCTTTAA	5100 -
đ	5101	TTACATTTGGAGATTTTTTATTTACAGCATTGTTTTCAAATATATTCCAATTAATCGGTG+ AATGTAAACCTCTAAAAAATAAATGTCGTAACAAAAGTTTATATAAGGTTAATTAGCCAC I V N P S K K N V A N N E F I N W N I P	5160 ~
đ	5161	AATGATTGGAGTTAGAATAATCTACTATAGGATCATATTTTATTAAATTAGCGTCATCAT TTACTAACCTCAATCTTATTAGATGATATCCTAGTATAAAATAATTTAATCGCAGTAGTA S H N S N S Y D V I P D Y K I L N A D D	5220 -

# FIG. 5J

	5221	AATATTGCCTCCATTTTTTAGGGTAATTATCCAGAATTGAAATATCAGATTTAACCATAG
đ	3222	TTATAACGGAGGTAAAAAATCCCATTAATAGGTCTTAACTTTATAGTCTAAATTGGTATC Y Y Q R W K K P Y N D L I S I D S K V M -
		N
		r u
		AATGAGGATAAATGATCGCGAGTAAATAATATTCACAATGTACCATTTTAGTCATATCAG
	5281	+
		TTACTCCTATTTACTAGCGCTCATTTATTATAAGTGTTACATGGTAAAATCAGTATAGTC S H P Y I I A L L Y Y E C H V M K T M D -
	5341	ATAAGCATTGATTAATATCATTATTGCTTCTACAGGCTTTAATTTTATTAATTA
	3344	TATTCGTAACTAATTATAGTAATAACGAAGATGTCCGAAATTAAAAATAATTAAT
	- 404	AAGTGTCGTCGGCATTTATGTCTTTCATACCCATCTCTTTATCCTTACCTATTGTTTGT
	5401	TTCACAGCAGCCGTAAATACAGAAAGTATGGGTAGAGAAATAGGAATAGGATAACAAACA
		Y T D D A N I D K M < luxR protein
		GCAAGTTTTGCGTGTTATATATCATTAAAACGGTAATAGATTGACATTTGATTCTAATAA
	5461	CGTTCAAAACGCACAATATATAGTAATTTTGCCATTATCTAACTGTAAACTAAGATTATT
	<	<   < Promoter (luxPL)
	lı	EXR mRNA start sites
		CRP Binding Site
		ATTGGATTTTTGTCACACTATTATATCGCTTGAAATACAATTGTTTAACATAAGTACCTG
	5521	TAACCTAAAAACAGTGTGATAATATAGCGAACTTTATGTTAACAAATTGTATTCATGGAC
		СВ
	lux	Promoter (luxPR)> 1 b
		TAGGATCGTACAGGTTTACGCAAGAAAATGGTTTGTTATAGTCGATTAATCGATTTGATT
	5581	ATCCTAGCATGTCCAAATGCGTTCTTTTACCAAACAATATCAGCTAATTAGCTAAACTAA
		1209-85>   mRNA start>
		NdeI
	5641	CTAGATTTGTTTTAACTAATTAAAGGAGGAATAACATATGATCGCTCCACCATGCACCAG
	2047	GATCTAAACAAAATTGATTAATTTCCTCCTTATTGTATACTAGCGAGGTGGTACGTGGTC
b		M I A P P C T S -
	E701	TGAGAAGCATTATGAGCATCTGGGACGGTGCTGTAACAAATGTGAACCAGGAAAGTACAT
	2/0T	ACTCTTCGTAATACTCGTAGACCCTGCCACGACATTGTTTACACTTGGTCCTTTCATGTA
b		EKHYEHLGRCCNKCEPGKYM-

### FIG. 5K

	5761	GTO	TTC	TA	AT(	GCAC	CTAC	CTAC	CTC	CTG	ACA	GTG7	PATO	TCT	rgco	CTC	TGC	CCC	CGGI	ATG#	ATA	
	3701	CAG	AAC	ATI	TA(	CGT	ATC	SATO	GAG	GAC'	CTC	CAC	ATAC	CAGA	CGC	GAC	CACC	GGC	CCI	raci	++ TAT	5820
b		s	·s	K	С	т	T	T	s	D	s	v	С	L	P	С	G	P	D	E	Y	-
	E 0 2 1	CTI	'GGA	ATA	CTC	GGAA	ATGA	AAGA	AAGI	\TA7	ATC	3CTI	rgĊī	GCA	ATA	AAGI	TTT	TG?	ATAC	CAGO	CAA	
•	3021	GAA	CCI	ATC	GA	CCTI	CACI	TCI	rTCI	נידאי	TAC	CGA	ACGA	CGI	·+- 'AT'	TC	AAC	CACI	ATC	TCC	+ :GTT	5880
b		L	D	s	W	N	E	E	D	K	С	L	L	Н	к	v	С	D	Т	G	K	_
															•		P	pal	Ι			
	5001	GGC	CCT	'GG'I	GGC	CCGI	GGT	CGC	CGG	CAA	CAC	TAC	GAC	ccc	CCC	GCG	CTC	CGC	 :GTG	CAC	GGC	
	2881	CCG	GGA	CCA	CCC	GGCA	CCA	GCG	GCC	GTI	GTC	ATC	CTC	GGG	GGC	CGC	GAC	:GC0	CAC	GTO	+ CCG	5940
b		Α	L	V	A	V	V	A	G	N	s	т	т	P	R	R	С	A	С	Т	A	-
	3		Kpn	Į																		
	Acc65I																					
	5941+ 600 ACCCATGGTGACCTCGGTCCTGACGCTCACGACGGCGCGTTGTGGCTCACGCGCGCCCC															6000						
h																					CCC	
b		G	Y	п	W	S	Q	D	С	E	С	С	R	R	N	T	E	С	A	,P	G	-
	6001	CCTGGGCGCCCAGCACCCGTTGCAGCTCAACAAGGACACAGTGTGCAAACCTTGCCTTGC																				
	CCTGGGCGCCCAGCACCCGTTGCAGCTCAACAAGGACACAGTGTGCAAACCTTGCCTTGC 6001++++++ GGACCCGCGGGTCGTGGGCAACGTCGAGTTGTTCCTGTGTCACACGTTTGGAACGGAACG															6060						
b		L	G	A	Q	Н	P	L	Q	L	N	K	D	Т	v	С	K	p	С	L	A	
	6061	AGG	CTA	CTT	CTC	TGA	TGC	CTT	TTC	CTC	CAC	GGA	CAA	ATG	CAG	ACC	CTG	GAC	CAA	.CTG	TAC	6120
	0001	TCC	GAT	GAA	.GAG	ACT	'ACG	GAA	AAG	GAG	GTG	CCT	GTT	TAC	GTC	TGG	GAC	CTG	GTT	GAC	ATG	0120
b		G	Y	F	s	D	A	F	S	S	T	D	K	С	R	P	W	т	N	C	T	-
	6121	CTT	CCT	TGG	AAA +	GAG	AGT	AGA	ACA	TCA	TGG	GAC	AGA	GAA	ATC	CGA	TGT	GGT	TTG	CAG	TTC	6180
		GAA	GGA.	ACC	ттт	CTC	TCA	TCT	TGT	AGT	ACC	CTG	TCT	CTT	TAG	GCT	ACA	CCA	AAC	GTC	AAG	0100
b		F	L	G	K	R	V	E	Н	Н	G	T	E	K	s	D	V	Λ	С	S	s	-
															A Sa	CCI						
		TTC	тст	GCC	AGC	'TAG	AAA	ACC.	ACC	ΔΔΔ	ጥርነል	ልሮሮ	ርር እ	ጥርነጥ		11	CCA	ሮልል	ል ል ር -	ጥር እ	ሮክሮ	
	6181									~2			1									
		AAG	AGA		TCG	ATC	TTT	-+- TGGʻ	TGG'	 TTT	+ እርጥ	TGC	 GGT	ACA:	+ ልልጥ	GCA	 ССТ	ር‡ጥጥ -+-	~ – ~ ጥጥር፤	 ≱ਯਾ	+	6240
b	TTCTCTGCCAGCTAGAAAACCACCACATGTTTACGTCGACAAAACTCACAC 6181+++++													6240								

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# FIG. 5L

						E	SspE	ΞI						Al	ıdI							
	co.4.1	ATG	STCC	CACC	TTG	TCC	AGC	TCC	GGI	AAC:	rcci	GGG	GGG	ACC	:GTC	AGT	стт	CCI	СТТ	ccc	ccc	
	6241	TAC	AGG	TGG	AAC	AGG	TCG	AGG	CC?	rtg	AGGA	CCC	ccc	TGC	CAC	TCA	GAA	-+- GGA	GAA	GGG	+ GGG	6300
b		С	P	P	С	P	A	P	E	L	L	G	G	P	s	V	F	L	F	P	P	
						Bs	IHq															
	6201	AAA	ACC	CAA	.GGA	CAC	CCT	CAT	GAT	CTC	ccc	GAC	:ccc	TGA	GGI	'CAC	'ATG	CGT	GGT	GGT	GGA	
	6301		TGG	GTT	CCI	GTG	GGA	GTA	CTA	AGAC	GGC	CTG	GGG	ACT	CCA	GTG	TAC	GCA	CCA	.CCA	+ CCT	6360
b		к	P	K	D	т	L	М	I	S	R	T	P	E	v	T	С	V	Ÿ	V	D	_
	5261	CGT	GAG	CCA	.CGA	AGA	.ccc	TGA	GGT	CAZ	GTI	CAA	.CTG	GTA	.CGT	'GGA	.CGG	CGT	GGA	.GGT	GCA	
	6361	GCA	CTC	GGT	+ GCT	TCT	GGG	ACT	CCA	GTI	CAA	GTT	GAC	CAT	+	CCT	GCC	-+- GCA	CCT	CCA	+ CGT	6420
b		v	S	Н	E	D	P	E	v	K	F	N	W	Y	v	D	G	V	E	v	н	_
		TAA	TGC	CAA	GAC	AAA	.GCC	GCG	GGA	AGGA	GCA	.GTA	CAA	CAG	CAC	GTA	.CCG	TGT	GGT	CAG	CGT	
	6421	ATT	ACG	GTT	+ CTG	TTV	CGG	-+- CGC	CCI	CCI	·+ CGT	CAT	GTT	GTC	+ GTG	CAT	GGC	-+- ACA	CCA	GTC	+ GCA	6480
b		N	A	ĸ	т	K	P	R	E	E	Q	Y	N	s	т	Y	R	v	v	s	V	_
					Eco	1																
	6481				+			-+-			+				+			-+-			+	6540
		GGA	GTG.	GCA	GGA	CGT	GGT	CCT	GAC	CGA	CTT	ACC	GTT	CCT	CAT	GTT	CAC	GTT	CCA	GAG	GTT	
b		L	T	V	L	Н	Q	D	W	L	N	G	K	E	Y	K	С	K	V	S	N	-
	6541	CAA												CAA	AGC	CAA	AGG	GCA	GCC	CCG.		6600
		GTT	TCG	GGA	GGG	TCG	GGG	GTA	GCT	CTI	TTG	GTA	GAG	GTT	TCG	GTT	TCC	CGT	CGG	GGC'		••••
b		K	A	L	P	A	P	I	E	K	T	I	S	K	A	K	G	Q	₽	R	E	-
			Bs	rGI					В	Sm SmaI	aI					Se	xAI					
		ACC		-	GTA:	CAC	ርርጥ	GCC		1		GC D'	ጥርን	ርርጥ	ርልሮ		1	<b>ሮሮ</b> እ	ርርጥ	ር አርያ	ССФ	
	6601	TGG			+			-+-			+				+			-+-			+	6660
b																					L	_
		GAC																				
	6661	CTG			+			-+-			+				+			-+-			+	6720
b																					G	_
-		GCA								_	_		_		-	_		_	_	••	•	
	6721				+			-+-			+				+			-+-			+	6780
		CGT	CGG	CCT	○ TT.	GT.T.	GW.T.	G T T	-1G	O T G	نافات	HGG	GCA	CGA	CCL	افاهی	GC 1.	حددا	JAG(	AAE	<i>5</i> AA	

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FIG. 5M

b		Q	P	E	N	N	Y	к	T	T	P	P	v	L	D	s	D	G	s	F	F	_
	6781	CCT	СТА	CAG	CAA	GCT	CAC	CGT	GGAC	CAAC	AG	CAG	GTG	GCA	GCA	GGG	GAA	CGT	СТТ	CTC.		
	0701	GGA	GAT	GTC	GTT	CGA	GTG	GCA	CCTO	TTC	TC	GTC	CAC	CGT	CGT	CCC	CTT	GCA	.GAA	GAG	TAC	6840
þ			Y	_	K		T	·	_	K	S		M	-	Q		N	-	F	S	С	-
	6841				+			-+			+	_~~			+			-+-			+	6900
b		GAG S	V						H			ja'i' Y		O CGT	CTT K			.GAG S	GGA L	CAG. S	AGG	_
				Baı	mHİ							-	-	*		_	~	J		J	-	
	6901	GGG	TAA	ATA	ATG(	GAT(									GAA							
	0901	CCC.	ATT'	TAT	TAC	CTA	GCC	GCC	TTTC	TTC	TT	CTT	CTT(	CTT	t CTT	TCG	GGC	TTT	CCT	TCG	ACT	6960
b		G	K	*		B.	lpĮ															
		CERT	2001	חרים: הרים:	naa/	3 N C (		DC 2 C		~~~								->		irp		
	6961	GTTGGCTGCCACCGCTGAGCAATAACTAGCATAACCCCTTGGGGCCTCTAAACGGGT															+	7020				
	CAACCGACGACGGTGGCGACTCGTTATTGATCGTATTGGGGAACCCCGGAGATTTGG < CTTGAGGGGTTTTTTGCTGAAAGGAGGAACCGCTCTTCACGCTCTTCACGCGGATA																>	•				
	7021				+			-+			-+-				+			-+-			+	7080
•		GAACTCCCCAAAAAACGACTTTCCTCCTTGGCGAGAAGTGCGAGAAGTGCGCCTATTTAT -T7 stop>																				
																		00p			>	
	7081				+			+			-+-			4	٠			-+-			+	7140
		TCA:	too				FICE	V.TLY	CTG	GAG	TCT	l'TG <i>I</i>	\GG'l	ľAGA	₹CC.	LAAI	ACA	AGT	CTT	GCG?	AGC	
		<					 TTT	TAT	TGG	TGA	GA.	ATCO	CAC	3CA/	ACT:	rgt(	CGC	GCC	AAT	CGAC	SCC	
	7141	CAA		CGG(					ACC	ACT								-+- CGG:			CGG	7200
		ATG:	rcg:	rcgi	rcaz	ACGA	rccc	ccc	'ATT	CAA	GA <i>F</i>	ACA	CA.	\GC#	AGC?	\TT(	SAG	AAC	ኮጥጥ	GGAZ	ATC	
	7201			4	<b></b>			+			-+-			4				-+			+	7260
	7261	CAG						+		72	85							•			•	•
		GTC2	AGGC	3AG	AAGG	TGG	ACG	ACT	'GGC													

#### FIG. 6A

	FIG. 6A
( <u>Aat</u> II sticky end]	5' GCGTAACGTATGCATGGTCTCC-
(position #4358 in pAMG21)	3' TGCACGCATTGCATACGTACCAGAGG-
-CCATGCGAGAGTAGGGAACTGCCAGGCATCA	AAATAAAACGAAAGGCTCAGTCGAAAGACT-
-GGTACGCTCTCATCCCTTGACGGTCCGTAG	TTTATTTTGCTTTCCGAGTCAGCTTTCTGA-
-GGGCCTTTCGTTTTATCTGTTGTTGTCGG	TGAACGCTCTCCTGAGTAGGACAAATCCGC~
-CCCGGAAAGCAAAATAGACAACAAACAGCC	ACTTGCGAGAGGACTCATCCTGTTTAGGCG-
-CGGGAGCGGATTTGAACGTTGCGAAGCAACC	GGCCCGGAGGGTGGCGGCAGGACGCCCGC-
-GCCCTCGCCTAAACTTGCAACGCTTCGTTG	CCGGGCCTCCCACCGCCCGTCCTGCGGGCG-
-CATAAACTGCCAGGCATCAAATTAAGCAGAI	AGGCCATCCTGACGGATGGCCTTTTTGCGT-
-GTATTTGACGGTCCGTAGTTTAATTCGTCTT	ICCGGTAGGACTGCCTACCGGAAAAACGCA-
-TTCTACAAACTCTTTTGTTTATTTTTCTAA! -AAGATGTTTGAGAAAACAAATAAAAAGATTT	<u>Aat</u> II ATACATTCAAATATGGACGTCGTACTTAAC- IATGTAAGTTTATACCTGCAGCATGAATTG-
-TTTTAAAGTATGGGCAATCAATTGCTCCTG1	TTAAAATTGCTTTAGAAATACTTTGGCAGC-
-AAAATTTCATACCGTTAGTTAACGAGGAC	VATTTTAACGAAATCTTTATGAAACCGTCG-
-GGTTTGTTGTATTGAGTTTCATTTGCGCATT	rggttaaatggaaagtgaccgtgcgcttac-
-CCAAACAACATAACTCAAAGTAAACGCGTAA	accaatttacctttcactggcacgcgaatg-
-TACAGCCTAATATTTTTGAAATATCCCAAGA	AGCTTTTTCCTTCGCATGCCCACGCTAAAC-
-ATGTCGGATTATAAAAACTTTTATAGGGTTCT	CCGAAAAAGGAAGCGTACGGGTGCGATTTG-
-ATTCTTTTTCTCTTTTTGGTTAAATCGTTGTT	PTGATTTATTATTTGCTATATTTATTTTC-
-TAAGAAAAAGAGAAAACCAATTTAGCAACAA	ACTAAATAATAAACGATATAAATAAAAAG-
-GATAATTATCAACTAGAGAAGGAACAATTAA	ATGGTATGTTCATACACGCATGTAAAAATA-
-CTATTAATAGTTGATCTCTTTCCTTGTTAATT	PACCATACAAGTATGTGCGTACATTTTTAT-
-AACTATCTATATAGTTGTCTTTCTCTGAATG	TGCAAAACTAAGCATTCCGAAGCCATTAT-
-TTGATAGATATATCAACAGAAAGAGACTTAC	ACGTTTTGATTCGTAAGGCTTCGGTAATA-
-TAGCAGTATGAATAGGGAAACTAAACCCAGT	GATAAGACCTGATGATTTCGCTTCTTTAA-
-ATCGTCATACTTATCCCTTTGATTTGGGTCA	CTATTCTGGACTACTAAAGCGAAGAAATT-
-TTACATTTGGAGATTTTTTATTTACAGCATT	GTTTTCAAATATATTCCAATTAATCGGTG-
-AATGTAAAACCTCTAAAAAATAAATGTCGTAA	CAAAAGTTTATATAAGGTTAATTAGCCAC-
-AATGATTGGAGTTAGAATAATCTACTATAGG	ATCATATTTATTAAATTAGCGTCATCAT-
-TTACTAACCTCAATCTTATTAGATGATATCC	TAGTATAAAATAATTTAATCGCAGTAGTA-
-AATATTGCCTCCATTTTTTAGGGTAATTATC	CAGAATTGAAATATCAGATTTAACCATAG-
-TTATAACGGAGGTAAAAAATCCCATTAATAG	GTCTTAACTTTATAGTCTAAATTGGTATC-
-AATGAGGATAAATGATCGCGAGTAAATAATA	TTCACAATGTACCATTTTAGTCATATCAG-
-TTACTCCTATTTACTAGCGCTCATTTATTAT	AAGTGTTACATGGTAAAATCAGTATAGTC-
-ATAAGCATTGATTAATATCATTATTGCTTCT	ACAGGCTTTAATTTATTAATTATTCTGT-
-TATTCGTAACTAATTATAGTAATAACGAAGA	TGTCCGAAATTAAAATAATTAATAAGACA-

 $-\mathsf{GCAAGTTTTGCGTGTTATATATCATTAAAACGGTAATAGATTGACATTTGATTCTAATAA-\\-\mathsf{CGTTCAAAACGCACAATATATAGTAATTTTGCCATTATCTAACTGTAAACTAAGATTATT-$ 

#### FIG. 6B

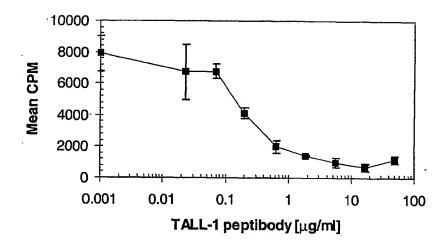
- $-\mathtt{ATTGGATTTTTGTCACACTATTATATCGCTTGAAATACAATTGTTTAACATAAGTACCTG--TAACCTAAAAACAGTGTGATAATATAGCGAACTTTATGTTAACAAATTGTATTCATGGAC--$
- $-{\tt TAGGATCGTACAGGTTTACGCAAGAAATGGTTTGTTATAGTCGATTAATCGATTTGATT-ATCCTAGCATGTCCAAATGCGTTCTTTTACCAAACAATATCAGCTAATTAGCTAAACTAA-}$
- $-\mathtt{CTAGATTTGTTTAACTAATTAAAGGAGGAATAACATATGGTTAACGCGTTGGAATTCGA-GATCTAAACAAAATTGATTAATTTCCTCCTTATTGTATACCAATTGCGCAACCTTAAGCT-$
- GCTCACTAGTGTCGACCTGCAGGGTACCATGGAAGCTTACTCGAGGGATCCGCGGAAAGAA-CGAGTGATCACAGCTGGACGTCCCATGGTACCTTCGAATGAGCTCCTAGGCGCCTTTCTT-

- -AACCGCTCTTCACGCTCTTCACGC 3'
- -TTGGCGAGAAGTGCGAGAAGTG 5'

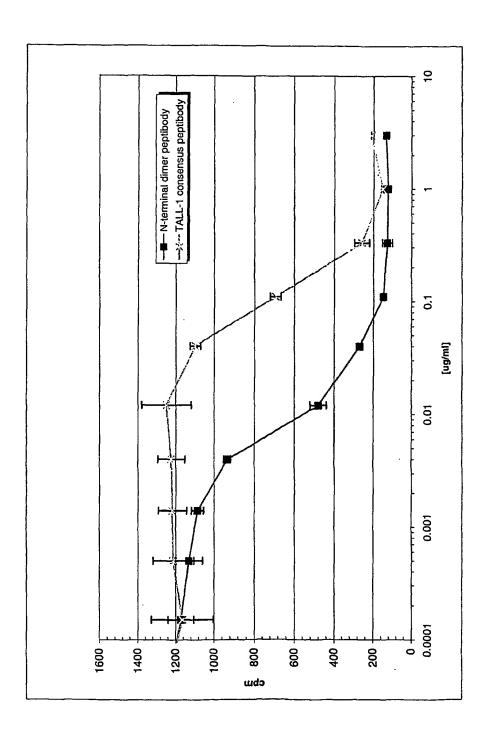
[SacII sticky end]

(position #5904 in pAMG21)

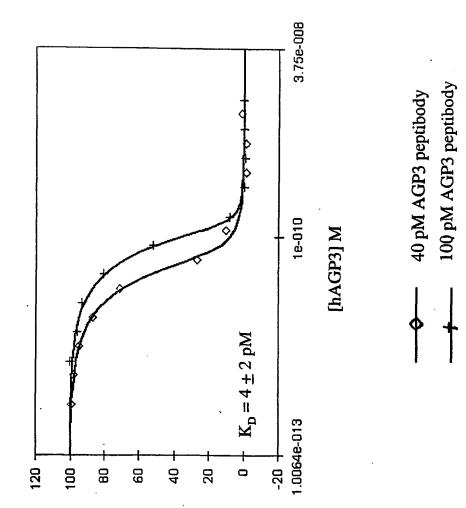
FIG. 7











Percentage of free AGP3 peptibody

FIG. 10A

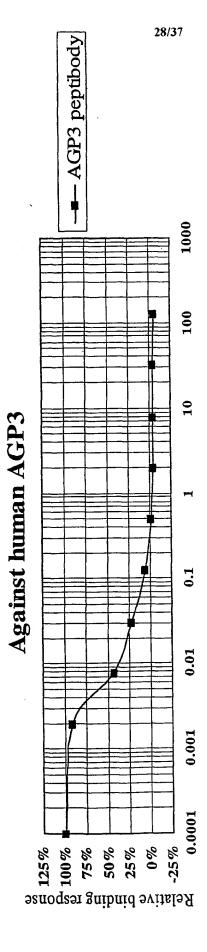


FIG. 10E

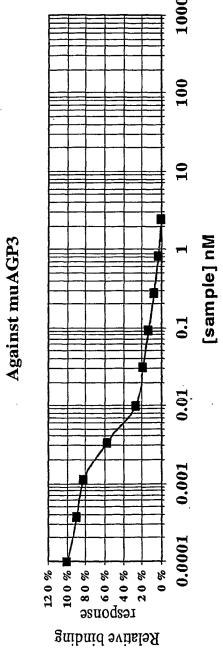


FIG. 11A

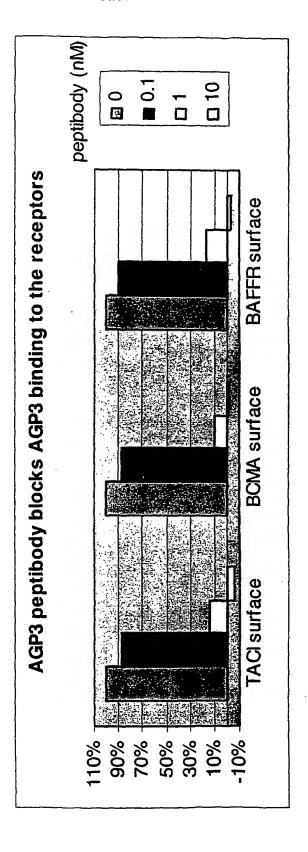
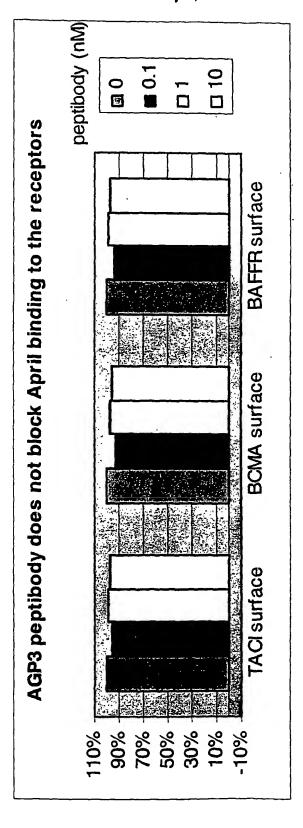
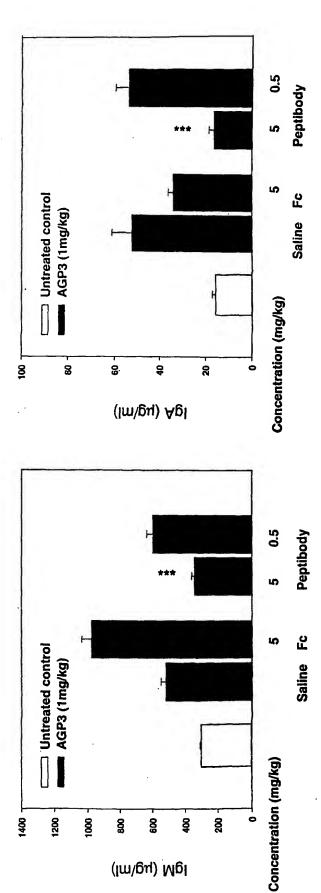
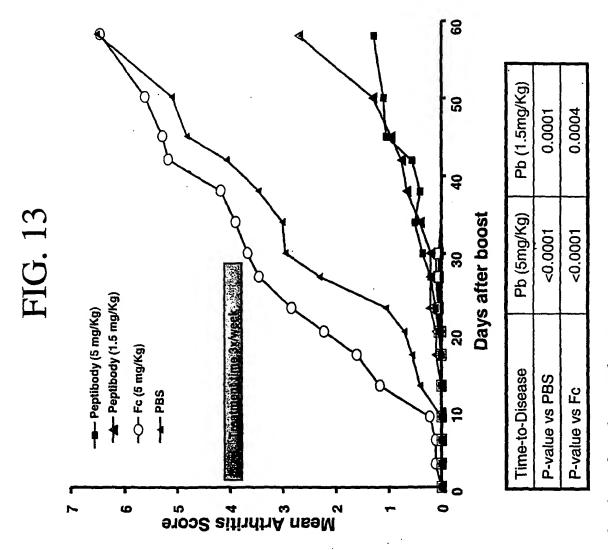


FIG. 11B



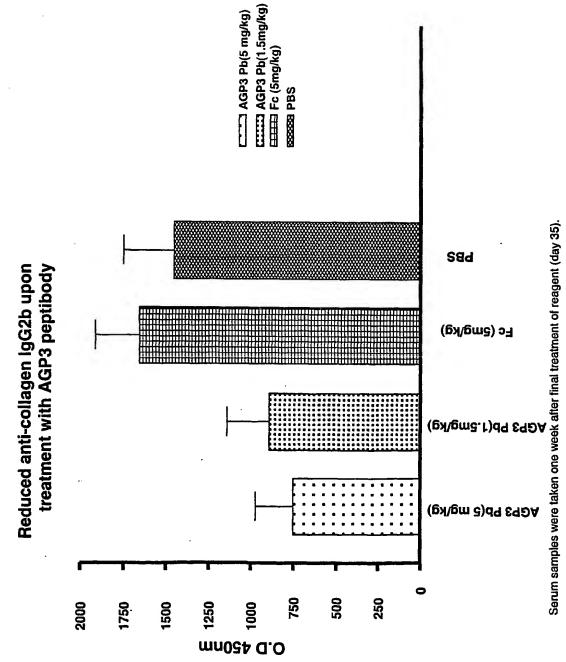
IG. 12A





Note: p-value based on log-rank test





The graph above is representative of the IgG1, IgG3, and IgG2a isotypes as well.

Pb

Time-to-Death

Fig. 15A

Fig. 15B

Prolonged survival with AGP3 blockers 2 Months of Age THE PERSONAL PROPERTY. 110 20 100 8 5 2 0 8 9 20 30 Percent Survival Delayed proteinuria with AGP3 protein blockers 2 Months of age → Fc control (5 mg/kg) - AGP3 Pb(5 mg/kg) Percent proteinuria (>300mg/dl) 중 왕 왕 동 홍 명 중 왕 성 110

35/37

p-value vs PBS 0.3685
p-value vs Fc 0.0159
P-value based log-rank test

P-value based Fisher's Exact test

0.0108

p-value vs PBS

P-vs Fc

Pb

Proteinuria Incidence

0.0573

# FIG. 16A

	አጥ	·C·C·m	mcc	1 A C C	om.c		Ome												Bam	1	
1				-+-							-+			-+-			+			TGGA + ACCT	60
	М	Ľ.	P	G	С	ĸ	W	D	L	L	I	к	Q	W	v	С	D	P	L	G	-
61				-+-			+				+			-+-			+			GACT + CTGA	120
	s	G	s	A	т	G	G	s	G	s	T	A	s	s	G	s	G	Ė	A	T	-
No	deI 																				
121				-+-			+				+			-+-			+			GCTG + CGAC	180
	Н		L				K											D	P	L	-
	SalI       GGTGGAGGCGGTGGGGTCGACAAAACTCACACATGTCCACCTTGTCCAGCTCCGGAACT																				
181				-+-			+				+			-+-			~-+				240
	G			GCC.		V		K	Т		T	C	AGG P		AAC C			AGG P		TGAG L	_
										CCC	ccc	AAA	ACC	CAA	GGA	CAC	CCT	CAT	- GAT	CTCC	••
241																				+ GAGG	300
	L	G	G	P	s	v	F	L	F	P	P	ĸ	P	K	D	т	L	M	I	S	-
301				-+-			+				+			-+-			+			CAAG + GTTC	360
	R	T	P	E	v	т	С	v	v	v	D	v	s	н	E	D	P	E	v	ĸ	-
361				-+-			+				+			-+-			+			GGAG + CCTC	420
	F	N	W	Y	V	D	G	v	E	v	Н	N	A	ĸ	т	ĸ	P	R	E	E	-
421																				GCTG	480
421														-						CGAC	<b>400</b>
	Q	Y	N	S	T	Y	R	V	V	S	V	L	T	V	L	Н	Q	D	W	L	-

# FIG. 16B

401	AA	TGG	CAA	.GGA	AGTA	CAA	AGTO	CAA	GGI	CTC	CAA	CAA	AGC	CCI	ccc	AGC	CCC	CAT	CGA	.GAAA	
401	TT	ACC	GTT	CCI	CAT	GTT	CAC	GTI	CCA	GAG	GTI	GTT	TCG	GGA	GGG	TCC	GGG	GTA	GCT	+ CTTT	540
	N	G	к	E	Y	ĸ	C	к	v	·s	N	к	A	L	P	A	P	I	E	ĸ	-
541	AC	CAT	СТС	CAA	AGC	CAA	AGG	GCA	.GCC	CCG	AGA	ACC	ACA	GGT	GTA	CAC	CCI	GCC.	ccc	ATCC	
311	TG	GTA	GAG	GTI	TCG	GTI	TCC	CGI	CGG	GGC	TCT	TGG	TGT	CCA	CAT	GTG	GGA	CGG	GGG	TAGG	600
	T	I	s	K	A	K	G	Q	P	R	E	P	Q	v	Y	т	L	P	P	s	-
601	CG	GGA	TGA	GCT	GAC	CAA	GAA	CCA	.GGT	CAG	CCT	GAC	CTG	CCT	GGT	CAA	AGG	CTT	CTA	TCCC	
	GC	CCT	ACT	CGA	.CTG	GTI	CTI	GGT	CCA	GTC	GGA	CTG	GAC	GGA	.CCA	GTT	TCC	GAA	GAT	AGGG	660
	R	D	E	L	Т	K	N	Q	V	s	L	T	С	L	V	ĸ	G	F	Y	P	_
661	AG	CGA	CAT	CGC	CGT	GGA	GTG	GGA	GAG	CAA	TGG	GCA	.GCC	GGA	GAA	CAA	CTA	CAA	GAC	CACG	720
001																				GTGC	720
	S	D	I	A	v	E	W	E	s	N	G	Q	P	E	Ŋ	Ň	Y	K	T	T	-
721	CC'	TCC	CGT	GCT -+-	GGA	CTC	CGA	.CGG	CTC	CTT	CTT +	CCT	CTA	CAG	CAA	GCT	CAC	CGT	GÇA	CAAG	780
																				GTTC	, , ,
	P	P	V	L	D	ġ	D	G	S	F	F	L	Y	s	ĸ	L	T	V	D	K	
781	AG	CAG	GTG 	GCA -+-	GCA	GGG 	GAA	CGT	СТТ 	CTC	ATG +	CTC 	CGT	GAT	GCA	TGA	GGC +	TCT	GCA	CAAC	840
																				GTTG	
	S	R	W	Q	Q	G	N	V	F	S	С	S	V	M	H	E	A	L	H	N	-
841								CTC								82					
047	GT	JAT	GTG	CGT	CTT	CTC	GGA	GAG	GGA	CAG	AGG	CCC.	ATT	TAT	T						
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atg at Met Il	c tcc e Ser 35	cgg Arg	acc Thr	cct Pro	gag Glu	gtc Val 40	aca Thr	tgc Cys	gtg Val	gtg Val	gtg Val 45	gac Asp	gtg Val	agc Ser	144
cac ga His Gl 50	u Asp														192
gtg ca Val Hi 65															240
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ggc aa Gly Ly															336
atc ga Ile Gl															384
gtg ta Val Ty 13	r Thr	ctg Leu	ccc Pro	cca Pro	tcc Ser 135	cgg Arg	gat Asp	gag Glu	ctg Leu	acc Thr 140	aag Lys	aac Asn	cag Gln	gtc Val	432
agc ct Ser Le	g acc u Thr	tgc Cys	ctg Leu	gtc Val	aaa Lys	ggc Gly	ttc Phe	Tyr	ccc Pro age 1	Ser	gac Asp	atc Ile	gcc Ala	gtg Val	480

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			gac Asp 180													576
gtg Val	gac Asp	aag Lys 195	agc Ser	agg Arg	tgg Trp	cag Gln	cag Gln 200	GJA GGA	aac Asn	gtc Val	ttc Phe	tca Ser 205	tgc Cys	tcc Ser	gtg Val	624
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#### A-743 PCT.ST25.txt

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Page 3

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A-743 PCT.ST25.txt

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Page 6

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Thr	Cys 1295	Gly	Ala	Thr	Gly	Thr 1300	Ala	Thr	Cys	Ala	Gly 1305	Ala	Gly	Gly
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Суз	Gly 1325	Cys	Gly	Cys	Cys	Gly 1330		Ala	Gly	Cys	Cys 1335	Gly	Thr	Gly
Thr	Gly 1340	Gly	Thr	Ala	Thr	Gly 1345	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala 1350	Ala	Cys	Ala
Ala	Ala 1355	Cys	Ala	Ala	Cys	Gly 1360	Cys	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala 1365	Ala	Gly	Cys
Ala	Gly 1370	Gly	Gly	Gly	Cys	Thr 1375	Gly	Gly	Ala	Thr	Ala 1380	Суз	Cys	Cys
Thr	Gly 1385	Gly	Gly	Cys	Ala	Thr 1390	Gly	Gly	Ala	Thr	Gly 1395	Ala	Ala	Cys
Thr	Gly 1400	Ala	Thr	Ala	Gly	Cys 1405	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly 1410	Суѕ	Cys	Thr

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Gly	Gly 1415	Cys	Gly	Thr	Thr	Thr 1420		Gly	Thr	Thr	Cys 1425	Gly	Thr	Gly
Ala	Gly 1430		Gly	Thr	Thr	Thr 1435	Thr	Cys	Gly	Суѕ	Ala 1440	Gly	Thr	Thr
Ala	Thr 1445	Сув	Ala	Gly	Ala	Cys 1450	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Cys 1455	Thr	Thr	Ala
Ala	Gly 1460		Cys	Cys	Суз	Gly 1465	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ala 1470		Ala	Ala
Ala	Gly 1475		Gly	Thr	Gly	Cys 1480	Cys	Cys	Gly	Thr	Gly 1485	Суз	Gly	Суз
Gly	Thr 1490		Gly	Thr	Gly	Ala 1495	Thr	Gly	Суз	Gly	Gly 1500	Ala	Суз	Ala
Gly	Gly 1505	Gly	Ala	Ala	Cys	Gly 1510	Thr	Cys	Ala	Gly	Gly 1515	Ala	Thr	Ala
Thr	Thr 1520	Gly	Thr	Cys	Ala	Cys 1525	Cys	Cys	Thr	Gly	Gly 1530	Thr	Gly	Ala
Ala	Ala 1535		Gly	Gly	Суѕ	Ala 1540	Gly	Cys	Thr	Gly	Ala 1545		Gly	Cys
Gly	Cys 1550	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Thr 1555	Cys	Gly	Cys	Gly	Gly 1560	Ala	Ala	Gly
Gly	Gly 1565	Cys	Gly	Cys	Thr	Thr 1570		Ala	Cys	Thr	Gly 1575	Суз	Cys	Ala
Ala	Thr 1580		Gly	Thr	Gly	Ala 1585	Gly	Gly	Суз	Gly	Gly 1590	Thr	Ala	Ala
Ala	Ala 1595	Cys	Gly	Cys	Gly	Ala 1600	Ala	Gly	Thr	Thr	Gly 1605	Ala	Gly	Cys
Gly	Thr 1610		Gly	Thr	Gly	Thr 1615	Gly	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly 1620	Ala	Gly	Cys
Gly	Cys 1625	Ala	Thr	Gly	Ala	Thr 1630	Thr	Cys	Thr	Gly	Thr 1635	Cys	Ala	Cys
Gly	Thr 1640	Ala	Ala	Cys	Cys	Gly 1645	Thr	Ala	Ala	Thr	Thr 1650	Ala	Cys	Ala
Gly	Cys 1655		Gly	Gly	Суз	Thr 1660	Gly		Cys		Ala 1665	Cys	Ala	Gly

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Cys Thr 1670	Thr	Cys	Cys	Cys	Cys 1675	Cys	Thr	Gly	Ala	Ala 1680	Ala	Gly	Thr
Gly Ala 1685	Cys	Cys	Thr	Cys	Cys 1690	Thr	Cys	Thr	Gly	Ala 1695	Ala	Thr	Ala
Ala Thr 1700	Суѕ	Cys	Gly	Gly	Cys 1705		Thr	Gly	Cys	Gly 1710	Cys	Суз	Gly
Gly Ala 1715	Gly	Gly	Cys	Thr	Thr 1720	Cys	Cys	Gly	Cys	Ala 1725	Cys	Gly	Thr
Cys Thr 1730		Ala	Ala	Gly	Cys 1735	Cys	Cys	Gly	Ala	Cys 1740	Ala	Gly	Cys
Gly Cys 1745	Ala	Cys	Ala	Ala	Ala 1750	Ala	Ala	Ala	Thr	Cys 1755	Ala	Gly	Cys
Ala Cys 1760		Ala	Cys	Ala	Thr 1765	Ala	Cys	Ala	Ala	Ala 1770	Ala	Ala	Ala
Cys Ala 1775	Ala	Cys	Cys	Thr	Cys 1780	Ala	Thr	Сув	Ala	Thr 1785	Cys	Сув	Ala
Gly Cys 1790		Thr	Cys	Thr	Gly 1795	Gly	Thr	Gly	Cys	Ala 1800	Thr	Суз	Cys
Gly Gly 1805		Cys	Cys	Сув	Cys 1810	Cys	Суз	Thr	Gly	Thr 1815	Thr	Thr	Thr
Cys Gly 1820		Thr	Ala	Суз	Ala 1825	Ala	Ala	Ala	Cys	Ala 1830	Cys	Gly	Cys
Cys Thr 1835		Ala	Суѕ	Ala	Gly 1840	Ala	Cys	Gly	Gly	Gly 1845	Gly	Ala	Ala
Thr Thr 1850		Thr	Gly	Cys	Thr 1855	Thr	Ala	Thr	Cys	Cys 1860	Ala	Cys	Ala
Thr Thr 1865		Ala	Ala	Cys	Thr 1870		Cys	Ala	Ala	Gly 1875	Gly	Gly	Ala
Cys Thr 1880	Thr	Cys	Cys	Cys	Cys 1885	Ala	Thr	Ala	Ala	Gly 1890	Gly	Thr	Thr
Ala Cys 1895		Ala	Cys	Cys	Gly 1900	Thr	Thr	Cys	Ala	Thr 1905	Gly	Thr	Cys
Ala Thr 1910		Ala	Ala	Gly	Cys 1915	Gly	Суѕ	Суз	Ala	Thr 1920	Суз	Суз	Gly

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Суз	Cys 1925	Ala	Gly	Cys	Gly	Thr 1930	Thr	Ala	Cys	Ala	Gly 1935		Gly	Thr
Gly	Cys 1940	Ala	Ala	Thr	Gly	Thr 1945	Ala	Thr	Суз	Thr	Thr 1950	Thr	Thr	Ala
Ala	Ala 1955	Cys	Ala	Cys	Cys	Thr 1960	Gly	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ala 1965	Thr	Ala	Thr
Cys	Thr 1970	Сув	Cys	Thr	Thr	Thr 1975	Ala	Ala	Ala	Cys	Thr 1980	Ala	Cys	Thr
Thr	Ala 1985	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ala	Cys 1990	Ala	Thr	Thr	Cys	Ala 1995	Thr	Thr	Thr
Ala	Ala 2000	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala 2005	Ala	Ala	Ala	Cys	Cys 2010		Ala	Thr
Thr	Cys 2015	Ala	Cys	Thr	Gly	Cys 2020	Cys	Thr	Gly	Thr	Cys 2025	Суз	Thr	Thr
Gly	Gly 2030	Ala	Cys	Ala	Gly	Ala 2035	Суѕ	Ala	Gly	Ala	Thr 2040	Ala	Thr	Gly
Cys	Ala 2045	Cys	Cys	Thr	Cys	Cys 2050		Ala	Суѕ	Суѕ	Gly 2055		Ala	Ala
Gly	Cys 2060	Gly	Gly	Cys	Gly	Gly 2065	Gly	Cys	Cys	Cys	Cys 2070	Thr	Ala	Cys
Cys	Gly 2075		Ala	Gly	Суз	Cys 2080		Cys	Thr	Thr	Thr 2085	Ala	Gly	Thr
Thr	Ala 2090		Ala	Ala	Cys	Ala 2095	Cys	Thr	Cys	Ala	Gly 2100	Ala	Cys	Ala
Cys	Ala 2105	Ala	Cys	Cys	Ala	Cys 2110		Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala 2115		Ala	Ala
Cys	Cys 2120		Суз	Gly	Gly	Thr 2125		Cys	Ala	Gly	Cys 2130		Cys	Ala
Gly	Ala 2135	Ala	Суз	Thr	Gly	Ala 2140	Ala	Ala	Cys	Cys	Ala 2145	Суз	Ala	Ala
Ala	Gly 2150	Cys	Cys	Cys	Суз	Thr 2155	Cys	Cys	Суз	Thr	Cys 2160		Thr	Ala
Ala	Cys 2165	Thr	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala 2170	Ala				2175	Cys	Cys	Суѕ
									Paσe	22				

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Суѕ	Gly 2180		Cys	Суз	Cys	Gly 2185	Gly	Thr	Cys	Cys	Gly 2190	Ala	Ala	Gly
Gly	Gly 2195	Суз	Cys	Gly	Gly	Ala 2200	Ala	Cys	Ala	Gly	Ala 2205	Gly	Thr	Cys
Gly	Cys 2210	Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ala 2215	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ala	Thr 2220	Gly	Ala	Ala
Thr	Gly 2225		Thr	Gly	Thr	Ala 2230	Ala	Cys	Thr	Ala	Cys 2235	Thr	Thr	Cys
Ala	Thr 2240		Ala	Thr	Cys	Gly 2245		Thr	Gly	Thr	Cys 2250	Ala	Gly	Thr
Cys	Thr 2255	Thr	Cys	Thr	Cys	Gly 2260	Cys	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ala 2265	Ala	Gly	Thr
Thr	Cys 2270		Cys	Ala	Gly	Thr 2275	Ala	Cys	Ala	Cys	Gly 2280	Cys	Thr	Cys
Gly	Thr 2285	Ala	Ala	Gly	Cys	Gly 2290	Gly	Cys	Cys	Cys	Thr 2295	Gly	Ala	Cys
Gly	Gly 2300		Cys	Cys	Gly	Cys 2305	Thr	Ala	Ala	Суз	Gly. 2310	Cys	Gly	Gly
Ala	Gly 2315		Thr	Ala	Cys	Gly 2320		Суз	Cys	Суз	Gly 2325	Ala	Суз	Thr
Thr	Cys 2330		Gly	Gly	Thr	Ala 2335	Ala	Ala	Cys	Cys	Cys 2340	Thr	Cys	Gly
Thr	Cys 2345	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Cys 2350	Cys	Ala	Cys	Thr	Cys 2355	Сув	Gly	Ala
Cys	Cys 2360		Cys	Gly	Cys	Ala 2365	Cys	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala 2370	Gly	Сув	Thr
Cys	Thr 2375		Thr	Суs	Ala	Thr 2380	Gly	Gly	Cys	Thr	Gly 2385	Ala	Ala	Ala
Gly	Cys 2390		Gly	Gly	Thr	Ala 2395	Thr	Gly	Gly	Thr	Cys 2400	Thr	Gly	Gly
Суз	Ala 2405		Gly	Gly	Cys	Thr 2410	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala 2415	Thr	Gly	Gly
Gly	Thr 2420		Ala	Gly	Gly	Thr 2425	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Thr 2430	Суз	Thr	Ala

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Thr	Суз 2435	Ala	Ala	Thr	Cys	Ala 2440	Gly	Thr	Ala	Cys	Cys 2445		Gly	Cys
Thr	Thr 2450	Ala	Cys	Gly	Cys	Cys 2455	Gly	Gly	Gly	Cys	Thr 2460	Thr	Cys	Gly
Gly	Cys 2465	Gly	Gly	Thr	Thr	Thr 2470	Thr	Ala	Cys	Thr	Cys 2475		Thr	Gly
Thr	Thr 2480		Cys	Ala	Thr	Ala 2485	Thr	Ala	Thr	Gly	Ala 2490	Ala	Ala	Суз
Ala	Ala 2495	Суз	Ala	Gly	Gly	Thr 2500		Ala	Суз	Cys	Gly 2505		Суз	Thr
Thr	Cys 2510	Суз	Ala	Thr	Gly	Cys 2515	Cys	Gly	Cys	Thr	Gly 2520	Ala	Thr	Gly
Cys	Gly 2525	Gly	Cys	Ala	Thr	Ala 2530	Thr	Cys	Сув	Thr	Gly 2535	Gly	Thr	Ala
Ala	Cys 2540		Ala	Thr	Ala	Thr 2545	Cys	Thr	Gly	Ala	Ala 2550		Thr	Gly
Thr	Thr 2555	Ala	Thr	Ala		Ala 2560	Thr	Gly	Thr	Gly	Thr 2565	Ala	Thr	Ala
Thr	Ala 2570	Cys	Gly	Thr	Gly	Gly 2575	Thr	Ala	Ala	Thr	Gly 2580	Ala	Cys	Ala
Ala	Ala 2585	Ala	Ala	Thr	Ala	Gly 2590	Gly	Ala	Cys	Ala	Ala 2595	Gly	Thr	Thr
Ala	Ala 2600	Ala	Ala	Ala	Thr	Thr 2605	Thr	Ala	Cys	Ala	Gly 2610	Gly	Cys	Gly
Ala	Thr 2615	Gly	Cys	Ala	Ala	Thr 2620	Gly	Ala	Thr	Thr	Cys 2625	Ala	Ala	Ala
Cys	Ala 2630	Суз	Gly	Thr	Ala	Ala 2635	Thr	Cys	Ala	Ala	Thr 2640	Ala	Thr	Суз
Gly	Gly 2645	Gly	Gly	Gly	Thr	Gly 2650	Gly	Gly	Cys	Gly	Ala 2655	Ala	Gly	Ala
Ala	Cys 2660	Thr	Cys	Cys	Ala	Gly 2665	Cys	Ala	Thr	Gly	Ala 2670		Ala	Thr
Cys	Cys 2675	Cys	Cys	Gly	Cys	Gly 2680	Суѕ	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ala 2685	Gly	Gly	Ala

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Thr Cys 2690	Ala	Thr	Суѕ	Cys	Ala 2695	Gly	Cys	Сув	Gly	Gly 2700	Cys	Gly	Thr
Cys Cys 2705		Gly	Gly	Ala	Ala 2710	Ala	Ala	Cys	Gly	Ala 2715	Thr	Thr	Cys
Cys Gly 2720	Ala	Ala	Gly	Cys	Cys 2725	Cys	Ala	Ala	Cys	Cys 2730	Thr	Thr	Thr
Cys Ala 2735		Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala 2740	Gly	Gly	Cys	Gly	Gly 2745	Cys	Gly	Gly
Thr Gly 2750		Ala	Ala	Thr	Cys 2755	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Thr 2760	Cys	Thr	Cys
Gly Thr 2765	Gly	Ala	Thr	Gly	Gly 2770	Cys	Ala	Gly	Gly	Thr 2775	Thr	Gly	Gly
Gly Cys 2780		Thr	Cys	Gly	Cys 2785	Thr	Thr	Gly	Gly	Thr 2790	Cys	Gly	Gly
Thr Cys 2795		Thr	Thr	Thr	Cys 2800	Gly	Ala	Ala	Cys	Cys 2805	Cys	Cys	Ala
Gly Ala 2810		Thr	Cys	Cys	Cys 2815	Gly	Cys	Thr	Cys	Ala 2820	Gly	Ala	Ala
Gly Ala 2825		Суз	Thr	Cys	Gly 2830	Thr	Cys	Ala	Ala	Gly 2835	Ala	Ala	Gly
Gly Cys 2840		Ala	Thr	Ala	Gly 2845	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Cys 2850	Gly	Ala	Thr
Gly Cys 2855		Cys	Thr	Gly	Cys 2860		Ala	Ala	Thr	Cys 2865	Gly	Gly	Gly
Ala Gly 2870		Gly	Gly	Суз	Gly 2875	Ala	Thr	Ala	Сув	Сув 2880	Gly	Thr	Ala
Ala Ala 2885	Gly	Cys	Ala	Cys	Gly 2890	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ala 2895	Gly	Cys	Gly
Gly Thr 2900		Ala	Gly	Cys	Cys 2905	Cys	Ala	Thr	Thr	Cys 2910	Gly	Суѕ	Cys
Gly Cys 2915		Ala	Ala	Gly	Cys 2920	Thr	Cys	Thr	Thr	Cys 2925	Ala	Gly	Cys
Ala Ala 2930		Ala	Thr	Сув	Ala 2935	Суз	Gly	Gly	Gly	Thr 2940	Ala	Gly	Cys

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Cys	Ala 2945	Ala	Cys	Gly	Cys	Thr 2950	Ala	Thr	Gly	Thr	Cys 2955	Cys	Thr	Gly
Ala	Thr 2960	Ala	Gly	Cys	Gly	Gly 2965	Thr	Суз	Cys	Gly	Cys 2970	Cys	Ala	Cys
Ala	Cys 2975	Cys	Cys	Ala	Gly	Cys 2980	Cys	Gly ·	Gly	Суз	Суs 2985	Ala	Cys	Ala
Gly	Thr 2990	Cys	Gly	Ala	Thr	Gly 2995	Ala	Ala	Thr	Суз	Cys 3000	Ala	Gly	Ala
Ala	Ala 3005	Ala	Gly	Cys	Gly	Gly 3010	Cys	Сув	Ala	Thr	Thr 3015		Thr	Cys
Cys	Ala 3020	Cys	Cys	Ala	Thr	Gly 3025	Ala	Thr	Ala	Thr	Thr 3030	Cys	Gly	Gly
Cys	Ala 3035	Ala	Gly	Cys	Ala	Gly 3040	Gly	Cys	Ala	Thr	Cys 3045	Gly	Cys	Cys
Ala	Thr 3050	Gly <sub>.</sub>	Ala	Gly	Thr	Cys 3055	Ala	Cys	Gly	Ala	Cys 3060	Gly	Ala	Gly
Ala	Thr 3065	Cys	Суз	Thr	Cys	Gly 3070	Cys	Cys	Gly	Thr	Cys 3075	Gly	Gly	Gly
Cys	Ala 3080	Thr	Gly	Cys	Gly	Cys 3085	Gly	Cys	Cys	Thr	Thr 3090	Gly	Ala	Gly
Cys	Cys 3095	Thr	Gly	Gly	Cys	Gly 3100	Ala	Ala	Суз	Ala	Gly 3105	Thr	Thr	Cys
Gly	Gly 3110		Thr	Gly	Gly	Cys 3115	Gly	Cys	Gly	Ala	Gly 3120	Cys	Cys	Cys
Cys	Thr 3125	Gly	Ala	Thr	Gly	Cys 3130	Thr	Cys	Thr	Thr	Cys 3135	Gly	Thr	Cys
Cys	Ala 3140	Gly	Ala	Thr	Cys	Ala 3145	Thr	Cys	Cys	Thr	Gly 3150	Ala	Thr	Cys
Gly	Ala 3155	Cys	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala 3160	Cys	Cys	Gly	Gly	Cys 3165	Thr	Thr	Cys
Cys	Ala 3170	Thr	Cys	Cys	Gly	Ala 3175	Gly	Thr	Ala	Cys	Gly 3180	Thr	Gly	Cys
Thr	Cys 3185	Gly	Cys	Thr	Cys	Gly 3190	Ala	-	Gly		Gly 3195	Ala	Thr	Gly

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Thr Thr 3200		Суз	G1y	Cys	Thr 3205	Thr	Gly	Gly	Thr	Gly 3210		Thr	Cys
Gly Ala 3215	Ala	Thr	Gly	Gly	Gly 3220	Cys	Ala	Gly	Gly	Thr 3225	Ala	Gly	Cys
Cys Gly 3230		Ala	Thr	·Cys	Ala 3235	Ala	Gly	Cys	Gly	Thr 3240		Thr	Gly
Cys Ala 3245		Cys	Cys	Gly	Cys 3250		Gly	Cys	Ala	Thr 3255	Thr	Gly	Cys
Ala Thr 3260		Ala	Gly	Cys	Cys 3265	Ala	Thr	Gly	Ala	Thr 3270	Gly	Gly	Ala
Thr Ala 3275	Cys	Thr	Thr	Thr	Cys 3280	Thr	Cys	Gly	Gly	Суs 3285	Ala	Gly	Gly
Ala Gly 3290		Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly 3295	Thr	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala 3300	Thr	Gly	Ala
Cys Ala 3305		G1y	Ala	Gly	Ala 3310	Thr	Cys	Cys	Thr	Gly 3315	Суз	Cys	Cys
Cys Gly 3320		Суѕ	Ala	Cys	Thr 3325	Thr	Cys	Gly	Cys	Cys 3330	Суз	Ala	Ala
Thr Ala 3335	Gly	Cys	Ala	Gly	Cys 3340		Ala	Gly	Thr	Cys 3345		Суз	Thr
Thr Cys 3350	Cys	Cys	Gly	Cys	Thr 3355	Thr	Cys	Ala	Gly	Thr 3360	Gly	Ala	Cys
Ala Ala 3365	Суз	Gly			Gly 3370					Cys 3375	Ala	Gly	Cys
Thr Gly 3380		Gly	Cys	Ala	Ala 3385	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ala	3390 Cys		Cys	Cys
Cys Gly 3395		Cys	Gly	Thr	Gly 3400	Gly	Cys	Cys	Ala	Gly 3405	Cys	Cys	Ala
Cys Gly 3410		Thr	Ala	Gly	Cys 3415	Cys	Gly	Cys	Gly	Cys 3420	Thr	Gly	Cys
Cys Thr 3425	Cys	Gly	Thr	Cys	Cys 3430		Gly	Cys	Ala	Ala 3435		Thr	Cys
Ala Thr 3440		Cys	Ala	Gly	Gly 3445	Ala	Cys	Ala	Cys	Cys 3450	Gly	Gly	Ala

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Cys	Ala 3455	Gly	Gly	Thr	Cys	Gly 3460	Gly	Thr	Сув	Thr	Thr 3465	Gly	Ala	Cys
Ala	Ala 3470	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala 3475	Ala	Cys	Cys	Gly	Gly 3480	Gly	Cys	Gly
Сув	Cys 3485	Сув	Суз	Thr	Gly	Cys 3490	Gly	Cys	Thr	Gly	Ala 3495	Cys	Ala	Gly
Cys	Cys 3500	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ala	Cys 3505	Ala	Cys	Gly	Gly	Cys 3510	Gly	Gly	Cys
Ala	Thr 3515		Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly 3520		Ala	Gly	Cys	Cys 3525	Gly	Ala	Thr
Thr	Gly 3530		Суз	Thr	Gly	Thr 3535	Thr	Gly	Thr	Gly	Cys 3540	Cys	Cys	Ala
Gly	Thr 3545	Суз	Ala	Thr	Ala	Gly 3550		Cys	Gly	Ala	Ala 3555	Thr	Ala	Gly
Сув	Cys 3560		Cys	Thr	Cys	Cys 3565	Ala	Cys	Cys	Cys	Ala 3570	Ala	Gly	Cys
Gly	Gly 3575		Cys	Gly	Gly	Ala 3580	Gly	Ala	Ala	Cys	Сув 3585	Thr	Gly	Cys
Gly	Thr 3590		Cys	Ala	Ala	Thr 3595		Cys	Ala	Thr	3600 3600	Thr	Thr	Gly
Thr	Thr 3605	Суз	Ala	Ala	Thr	Cys 3610	Ala	Thr	Gly	Cys	Gly 3615	Ala	Ala	Ala
Суѕ	Gly 3620	Ala	Thr	Cys	Cys	Thr 3625	Cys	Ala	Thr	Суз	Сув 3630	Thr	Gly	Thr
Cys	Thr 3635	Суѕ	Thr	Thr	Gly	Ala 3640	Thr	Сув	Thr	Gly	Ala 3645	Thr	Cys	Thr
Thr	Gly 3650	Ala	Thr	Сув	Суѕ	Cys 3655	Cys	Thr	Gly	Cys	Gly 3660	Cys	Суз	Ala
Thr	Суs 3665	Ala	Gly	Ala	Thr	Cys 3670	Cys	Thr	Thr	Gly	Gly 3675	Cys	Gly	Gly
Cys	Ala 3680	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala 3685	Gly	Cys	Cys	Ala	Thr 3690	Cys	Cys	Ala
Gly	Thr 3695	Thr	Thr	Ala	Cys	Thr 3700	Thr		Gly		Ala 3705	Gly	Gly	Gly

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Cys	Thr 3710	Thr	Cys	Cys	Суз	Ala 3715	Ala	Суз	Cys	Thr	Thr 3720	Ala	Суѕ	Cys
Ala	Gly 3725	Ala	Gly	Gly	Gly	Cys 3730		Суз	Cys	Cys	Cys 3735	Ala	Gly	Cys
Thr	Gly 3740	Gly	Cys	Ala	Ala	Thr 3745	Thr	Cys	Cys	Gly	Gly 3750	Thr	Thr	Cys
Gly	Cys 3755	Thr	Thr	Gly	Cys	Thr 3760	Gly	Thr	Cys	Cys	Ala 3765	Thr	Ala	Ala
Ala	Ala 3770		Cys	Gly	Сув	Cys 3775	Cys	Ala	Gly	Thr	Cys 3780		Ala	Gly
Cys	Thr 3785	Ala	Thr	Cys	Gly	Cys 3790	Cys	Ala	Thr	Gly	Thr 3795	Ala	Ala	Gly
Cys	Cys 3800		Ala	Cys	Thr	Gly 3805		Ala	Ala	Gly	Cys 3810	Thr	Ala	Cys
Cys	Thr 3815	Gly	Суз	Thr	Thr	Thr 3820	Cys	Thr	Суз	Thr	Thr 3825	Thr	Gly	Cys
Gly	Cys 3830	Thr	Thr	Gly	Суѕ	Gly 3835	Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Cys 3840	Суз	Cys	Thr
Thr	Gly 3845	Thr	Cys	Cys	Ala	Gly 3850	Ala	Thr	Ala	Gly	Cys 3855	Cys	Cys	Ala
Gly	Thr 3860	Ala	Gly	Суз	Thr	Gly 3865	Ala	Cys	Ala	Thr	Thr 3870	Cys	Ala	Thr
Cys	Cys 3875	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Thr 3880	Суз	Ala	Gly	Cys	Ala 3885	Суз	Cys	Gly
Thr	Thr 3890	Thr	Cys	Thr	Gly	Cys 3895	Gly	Gly	Ala	Суз	Thr 3900	Gly	Gly	Cys
Thr	Thr 3905	Thr	Суѕ	Thr	Ala	Cys 3910	Gly	Thr	Gly	Thr	Thr 3915	Cys	Cys	Gly
Cys	Thr 3920	Thr	Суз	Cys	Thr	Thr 3925	Thr	Ala	Gly	Cys	Ala 3930	Gly	Cys	Cys
Cys	Thr 3935	Thr	Gly	Cys	Gly	Cys 3940	Cys	Cys	Thr	Gly	Ala 3945	Gly	Thr	Gly
Cys	Thr 3950	Thr	Gly	Cys	Gly	Gly 3955	Cys	Ala	Gly	Cys	Gly 3960	Thr	Gly	Ala

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Ala	Gly 3965		Thr	Ala	Cys	Ala 3970		Ala	Thr	Ala	Thr 3975	Gly	Thr	Gly
Ala	Thr 3980		Cys	Gly	Gly	Gly 3985		Ala	Ala	Ala	Thr 3990	Cys	Gly	Cys
Thr	Gly 3995	Ala	Ala	Thr	Ala	Thr 4000	Thr	Cys	Cys	Thr	Thr 4005	Thr	Thr	Gly
Thr	Cys 4010		Cys	Cys	Gly	Ala 4015	Cys	Cys	Ala	Thr	Cys 4020	Ala	Gly	Gly
Суз	Ala 4025	Cys	Суз	Thr		Ala 4030	Gly	Thr	Cys	Gly	Сув 4035	Thr	Gly	Thr
Cys	Thr 4040	Thr	Thr	Thr		Cys 4045	Gly	Thr	Gly		Cys 4050	Ala	Thr	Thr
Cys	Ala 4055		Thr	Thr	Cys	Gly 4060	Cys	Thr	Gly	Cys	Gly 4065	Cys	Thr	Cys
Ala	Cys 4070	Gly	Gly	Cys	Thr	Cys 4075	Thr	Gly	Gly	Суз	Ala 4080	Gly	Thr	Gly
Ala	Ala 4085	Thr	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly 4090	Gly	Thr	Ala	Ala	Ala 4095	Thr	Gly	Gly
Cys	Ala 4100		Thr	Ala	Cys	Ala 4105	Gly	Gly	Cys	Gly	Cys 4110	Cys	Thr	Thr
Thr	Thr 4115	Ala	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ala 4120	Thr	Thr	Cys	Ala	Thr 4125	Gly	Cys	Ala
	Gly 4130		Ala	Ala	Ala	Cys 4135	Thr	Ala	Cys		Cys 4140	Ala	Thr	Ala
Ala	Thr 4145	Ala	Cys	Ala	Ala	Gly 4150	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly 4155	Cys	Cys	Cys
Gly	Thr 4160	Cys	Ala	Суз	Gly	Gly 4165	Gly	Cys	Thr	Thr	Cys 4170	Thr	Cys	Ala
Gly	Gly 4175	Gly	Сув	Gly	Thr	Thr 4180	Thr	Thr	Ala	Thr	Gly 4185	Gly	Сув	Gly
Gly	Gly 4190	Thr	Cys	Thr	Gly	Cys 4195	Thr	Ala	Thr	Gly	Thr 4200	Gly	Gly	Thr
Gly	Cys 4205	Thr	Ala	Thr	Cys	Thr 4210	Gly	Ala	Cys	Thr	Thr 4215	Thr	Thr	Thr

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Gly	Cys 4220		Gly	Thr	Thr	Cys 4225		Gly	Cys	Ala	Gly 4230		Thr	Cys
Cys	Thr 4235	Gly	Cys	Cys	Суз	Thr 4240		Thr	Gly	Ala	Thr 4245	Thr	Thr	Thr
Сув	Cys 4250	Ala	Gly	Thr	Cys	Thr 4255	Gly	Ala	Суз	Cys	Ala 4260	Cys	Thr	Thr
Cys	Gly 4265		Ala	Thr	Thr	Ala 4270		Cys	Cys	Cys	Gly 4275		Gly	Ala
Cys	Ala 4280	Gly	Gly	Thr	Cys	Ala 4285	Thr	Thr	Cys	Ala	Gly 4290	Ala	Cys	Thr
Gly	Gly 4295		Thr	Ala	Ala	Thr 4300	Gly	Cys	Ala	Cys	Cys 4305		Ala	Gly
Thr	Ala 4310		Gly	Gly	Суз	Ala 4315	Gly	Суѕ	Gly	Gly	Thr 4320	Ala	Thr	Cys
Ala	Thr 4325	Cys	Ala	Ala	Cys	Ala 4330	Gly	Gly	Cys	Thr	Thr 4335	Ala	Cys	Cys
Cys	Gly 4340	Thr	Cys	Thr	Thr	Ala 4345	Сув	Thr	Gly	Thr	Cys 4350	Gly	Ala	Ala
Gly	Ala 4355		Gly	Thr	Gly	Cys 4360		Thr	Ala	Ala	Cys 4365	Gly	Thr	Ala
Thr	Gly 4370		Ala	Thr	Gly	Gly 4375	Thr	Cys	Thr	Cys	Cys 4380	Cys	Суз	Ala
Thr	Gly 4385		Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala 4390		Thr	Ala	Gly	Gly 4395	Gly	Ala	Ala
Cys	Thr 4400		Cys	Cys	Ala	Gly 4405	Gly	Суз	Ala	Thr	Cys 4410	Ala	Ala	Ala
Thr	Ala 4415	Ala	Ala	Ala	Суз	Gly 4420	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly 4425	Cys	Thr	Cys
Ala	Gly 4430		Cys	Gly	Ala	Ala 4435	Ala	Gly	Ala	Сув	Thr 4440	Gly	Gly	Gly
Cys	Cys 4445	Thr	Thr	Thr	Суѕ	Gly 4450	Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ala 4455	Thr	Суѕ	Thr
Gly	Thr 4460	Thr	Gly	Thr	Thr	Thr 4465	Gly	Thr	Cys	Gly	Gly 4470	Thr	Gly	Ala

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Ala	Cys 4475	Gly	Суѕ	Thr	Cys	Thr 4480	Cys	Cys	Thr	Gly	Ala 4485	Gly	Thr	Ala
Gly	Gly 4490	Ala	Cys	Ala	Ala	Ala 4495	Thr	Cys	Cys	Gly	Cys 4500	Суз	Gly	Gly
Gly	Ala 4505	Gly	Cys	Gly	Gly	Ala 4510	Thr	Thr	Thr	Gly	Ala 4515	Ala	Cys	Gly
Thr	Thr 4520	Gly	Cys	Gly	Ala	Ala 4525	Gly	Cys	Ala	Ala	Cys 4530	G1y	Gly	Cys
Cys	Cys 4535	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly 4540	Gly	Thr	Gly	Gly	Cys 4545		Gly	Gly
Сув	Ala 4550	Gly	Gly	Ala	Суз	Gly 4555	Cys	Суз	Cys	Gly	Cys 4560	Cys	Ala	Thr
Ala	Ala 4565	Ala	Cys	Thr	Gly	Cys 4570	Cys	Ala	Gly	Gly	Cys 4575	Ala	Thr	Cys
Ala	Ala 4580	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ala	Ala 4585	Gly	Cys	Ala	Gly	Ala 4590	Ala	Gly	Gly
Cys	Cys 4595	Ala	Thr	Сув	Cys	Thr 4600	Gly	Ala	Cys	Gly	Gly 4605	Ala	Thr	Gly
Gly	Cys 4610		Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr 4615	Thr	Gly	Cys	Gly	Thr 4620	Thr	Thr	Cys
Thr	Ala 4625	Cys	Ala	Ala		Cys 4630	Thr	Cys	Thr	Thr	Thr 4635	Thr	Gly	Thr
Thr	Thr 4640	Ala	Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr 4645	Thr	Cys	Thr	Ala	Ala 4650	Ala	Thr	Ala
Cys	Ala 4655	Thr	Thx	Суз	Ala	Ala 4660	Ala	Thr	Ala	Thr	Gly 4665		Ala	Cys
Gly	Thr 4670	Суз	Gly	Thr	Ala	Cys 4675	Thr	Thr	Ala	Ala	Cys 4680	Thr	Thr	Thr
Thr	Ala 4685	Ala	Ala	Gly	Thr	Ala 4690	Thr	Gly	Gly	Gly	Cys 4695	Ala	Ala	Thr
Cys	Ala 4700	Ala	Thr	Thr	Gly	Cys 4705	Thr	Cys	Cys	Thr	Gly 4710	Thr	Thr	Ala
Ala	Ala 4715	Ala	Thr	Thr	Gly	Cys 4720	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ala	Gly 4725	Ala	Ala	Ala

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Thr	Ala 4730	Cys	Thr	Thr	Thr	Gly 4735	Gly	Cys	Ala	Gly	Cys 4740	Gly	Gly	Thr
Thr	Thr 4745	Gly	Thr	Thr	Gly	Thr 4750	Ala	Thr	Thr	Gly	Ala 4755	Gly	Thr	Thr
Thr	Cys 4760	Ala	Thr	Thr	Thr	Gly 4765	Cys	Gly	Cys	Ala	Thr 4770	Thr	Gly	Gly
Thr	Thr 4775	Ala	Ala	Ala	Thr	Gly 4780	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly 4785	Thr	Gly	Ala
Суз	Cys 4790		Thr	Gly		Gly 4795		Thr	Thr	Ala	Cys 4800	Thr	Ala	Cys
Ala	Gly 4805	Cys	Cys	Thr	Ala	Ala 4810	Thr	Ala	Thr	Thr	Thr 4815	Thr	Thr	Gly
Ala	Ala 4820	Ala	Thr	Ala	Thr	Cys 4825		Суз	Ala	Ala	Gly 4830	Ala	Gly	Cys
Thr	Thr 4835	Thr	Thr	Thr	Cys	Cys 4840	Thr	Thr	Cys	Gly	Cys 4845	Ala	Thr	Gly
Cys	Cys 4850	Сув	Ala	Cys	Gly	Сув 4855	Thr	Ala	Ala	Ala	Cys 4860	Ala	Thr	Thr
Cys	Thr 4865	Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Cys 4870		Суз	Thr	Thr	Thr 4875	Thr	Gly	Gly
Thr	Thr 4880	Ala	Ala	Ala	Thr	Cys 4885	Gly	Thr	Thr		Thr 4890	Thr	Thr	Gly
Ala	Thr 4895	Thr	Thr	Ala	Thr	Thr 4900	Ala	Thr	Thr	Thr	Gly 4905		Thr	Ala
Thr	Ala 4910	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ala	Thr 4915	Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Cys 4920		Ala	Thr
Ala	Ala 4925	Thr	Thr	Ala	Thr	Cys 4930	Ala	Ala	Cys	Thr	Ala 4935	Gly	Ala	Gly
Ala	Ala 4940	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ala	Cys 4945		Ala	Thr	Thr	Ala 4950	Ala	Thr	Gly
Gly	Thr 4955		Thr	Gly	Thr	Thr 4960		Ala	Thr	Ala	Cys 4965	Ala	Суз	Gly
Cys	Ala 4970	Thr	Gly	Thr	Ala	Ala 4975	Ala	Ala	Ala	Thr	Ala 4980	Ala	Ala	Cys

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Thr	Ala 4985	Thr	Cys	Thr	Ala	Thr 4990	Ala	Thr	Ala	Gly	Thr 4995	Thr	Gly	Thr
Cys	Thr 5000	Thr	Thr	Cys	Thr	Суs 5005	Thr	Gly	Ala	Ala	Thr 5010	Gly	Thr	Gly
Cys	Ala 5015	Ala	Ala	Ala	Cys	Thr 5020	Ala	Ala	Gly	Cys	Ala 5025	Thr	Thr	Cys
Cys	Gly 5030	Ala	Ala	Gly	Cys	Cys 5035	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ala	Thr 5040	Thr	Ala	Gly
Cys	Ala 5045	Gly	Thr	Ala	Thr	Gly 5050	Ala	Ala	Thr	Ala	Gly 5055	Gly	Gly	Ala
Ala	Ala 5060	Суз	Thr	Ala	Ala	Ala 5065	Cys	Сув.	Суз	Ala	Gly 5070	Thr	Gly	Ala
Thr	Ala 5075		Gly	Ala	Cys	Cys 5080	Thr	Gly	Ala	Thr	Gly 5085	Ala	Thr	Thr
Thr	Cys 5090	Gly	Cys	Thr	Thr	Cys 5095	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ala	Ala 5100	Thr	Thr	Ala
Cys	Ala 5105	Thr	Thr	Thr	Gly	Gly 5110	Ala	Gly	Ala	Thr	Thr 5115	Thr	Thr	Thr
Thr	Ala 5120	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ala	Cys 5125	Ala	Gly	Суз	Ala	Thr 5130	Thr	Gly	Thr
Thr	Thr 5135	Thr	Суз	Ala	Ala	Ala 5140	Thr	Ala	Thr	Ala	Thr 5145	Thr	Cys	Cys
Ala	Ala 5150	Thr	Thr	Ala	Ala	Thr 5155	Cys	Gly	Gly	Thr	Gly 5160	Ala	Ala	Thr
Gly	Ala 5165	Thr	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ala 5170	Gly	Thr	Thr	Ala	Gly 5175	Ala	Ala	Thr
Ala	Ala 5180	Thr	Cys	Thr	Ala	Cys 5185	Thr	Ala	Thr	Ala	Gly 5190	Gly	Ala	Thr
Cys	Ala 5195		Ala	Thr	Thr	Thr 5200	Thr	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ala 5205	Ala	Ala	Thr
Thr	Ala 5210	Gly	Cys	Gly	Thr	Cys 5215	Ala	Thr	Суз	Ala	Thr 5220	Ala	Ala	Thr
Ala	Thr 5225	Thr	Gly	Cys	Cys	Thr 5230	Cys		Ala	Thr	Thr 5235	Thr	Thr	Thr

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Thr	Ala 5240	Gly	Gly	Gly	Thr	Ala 5245	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ala	Thr 5250	Cys	Cys	Ala
Gly	Ala 5255	Ala	Thr	Thr	Gly	Ala 5260	Ala	Ala	Thr	Ala	Thr 5265	Cys	Ala	Gly
Ala	Thr 5270	Thr	Thr	Ala	Ala	Cys 5275	Cys	Ala	Thr	Ala	Gly 5280	Ala	Ala	Thr
Gly	Ala 5285	Gly	Gly	Ala	Thr	Ala 5290	Ala	Ala	Thr	Gly	Ala 5295	Thr	Суз	Gly
Cys	Gly 5300	Ala	Gly	Thr	Ala	Ala 5305	Ala	Thr	Ala	Ala	Thr 5310	Ala	Thr	Thr
Суз	Ala 5315	Cys	Ala	Ala	Thr	Gly 5320	Thr	Ala	Cys	Cys	Ala 5325	Thr	Thr	Thr
Thr	Ala 5330	Gly	Thr	Сув	Ala	Thr 5335	Ala	Thr	Cys	Ala	Gly 5340	Ala	Thr	Ala
Ala	Gly 5345	Cys	Ala	Thr	Thr	Gly 5350	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ala	Ala 5355	Thr	Ala	Thr
Cys	Ala 5360	Thr	Thr	Ala	Thr	Thr 5365	Gly	Сув	Thr	Thr	Cys 5370	Thr	Ala	Cys
Ala	Gly 5375	Gly	Суѕ	Thr	Thr	Thr 5380	Ala	Ala	Thr	Thr	Thr 5385	Thr	Ala	Thr
Thr	Ala 5390	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ala	Thr 5395	Thr	Суѕ	Thr	Gly	Thr 5400	Ala	Ala	Gly
Thr	Gly 5405		Cys	Gly	Thr	Cys 5410		Gly	Сув	Ala	Thr 5415	Thr	Thr	Ala
Thr	Gly 5420	Thr	Cys	Thr	Thr	Thr 5425		Ala	Thr	Ala	Cys 5430		Cys	Ala
Thr	Cys 5435	Thr	Cys	Thr	Thr	Thr 5440	Ala	Thr	Cys	Cys	Thr 5445	Thr	Ala	Cys
Суз	Thr 5450	Ala	Thr	Thr	Gly	Thr 5455	Thr	Thr	Gly	Thr	Cys 5460		Cys	Ala
Ala	Gly 5 <b>46</b> 5	Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Gly 5470	Cys	Gly	Thr	Gly	Thr 5475	Thr	Ala	Thr
Ala	Thr 5480	Ala	Thr	Cys	Ala	Thr 5485	Thr	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala 5490	Cys	Gly	Gly

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Thr	Ala 5495	Ala	Thr	Ala	Gly	Ala 5500	Thr	Thr	Gly	Ala	Cys 5505		Thr	Thr
Thr	Gly 5510	Ala	Thr	Thr	Cys	Thr 5515		Ala	Thr	Ala	Ala 5520	Ala	Thr	Thr
Gly	Gly 5525	Ala	Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr 5530	Thr	Gly	Thr	Cys	Ala 5535	Cys	Ala	Cys
Thr	Ala 5540	Thr	Thr	Ala	Thr	Ala 5545	Thr	Cys	Gly	Cys	Thr 5550		Gly	Ala
Ala	Ala 5555		Ala	Суз	Ala	Ala 5560	Thr	Thr	Gly	Thr	Thr 5565	Thr	Ala	Ala
Cys	Ala 5570	Thr	Ala	Ala	Gly	Thr 5575	Ala	Cys	Cys	Thr	Gly 5580	Thr	Ala	Gly
Gly	Ala 5585	Thr	Суѕ	Gly	Thr	Ala 5590	Cys	Ala	Gly	Gly	Thr 5595	Thr	Thr	Ala
Cys	Gly 5600		Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala 5605	Ala	Ala	Ala	Thr	Gly 5610	Gly	Thr	Thr
Thr	Gly 5615	Thr	Thr	Ala	Thr	Ala 5620	Gly	Thr	Cys	Gly	Ala 5625	Thr	Thr	Ala
Ala	Thr 5630	Cys	Gly	Ala	Thr	Thr 5635	Thr	Gly	Ala	Thr	Thr 5640	Суз	Thr	Ala
Gly	Ala 5645	Thr	Thr	Thr	Gly	Thr 5650	Thr	Thr	Thr		Ala 5655	Cys	Thr	Ala
Ala	Thr 5660	Thr	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly 5665	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala 5670	Ala	Thr	Ala
Ala	Cys 5675	Ala	Thr	Ala	Thr	Gly 5680	Ala	Thr	Cys	Gly	Cys 5685	Thr	Cys	Cys
Ala	Сув 5690		Ala	Thr	Gly	Cys 5695	Ala	Cys	Cys	Ala	Gly 5700	Thr	Gly	Ala
Gly	Ala 5705	Ala	Gly	Cys	Ala	Thr 5710	Thr	Ala	Thr	Gly	Ala 5715	Gly	Cys	Ala
Thr	Cys 5720		G1y	Gly	Gly	Ala 5725	Cys	Gly	Gly	Thr	Gly 5730	Cys	Thr	Gly
Thr	Ala 5735	Ala	Cys	Ala	Ala	Ala 5740	Thr	Gly	Thr	Gly	Ala 5745	Ala	Cys	Cys

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Ala	Gly 5750		Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly 5755	Thr	Ala	Cys	Ala	Thr 5760	Gly	Thr	Cys
Thr	Thr 5765	Cys	Thr	Ala	Ala	Ala 5770	Thr	Gly	Суз	Ala	Суя 5775	Thr	Ala	Cys
Thr	Ala 5780	Cys	Cys	Thr	Cys	Thr 5785	Gly	Ala	Cys	Ala	Gly 5790	Thr	Gly	Thr
Ala	Thr 5795	Gly	Thr	Cys	Thr	Gly 5800	Cys	Cys	Cys	Thr	Gly 5805	Thr	Gly	Gly
Cys	Cys 5810		Gly	Gly	Ala	Thr 5815	Gly	Ala	Ala	Thr	Ala 5820	Cys	Thr	Thr
Gly	Gly 5825	Ala	Thr	Ala	Gly	Cys 5830	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ala 5835	Thr	Gly	Ala
Ala	Gly 5840		Ala	Gly	Ala	Thr 5845	Ala	Ala	Ala	Thr	Gly 5850	Суз	Thr	Thr
Gly	Cys 5855	Thr	Gly	Cys	Ala	Thr 5860	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Thr 5865	Thr	Thr	Gly
Thr	Gly 5870	Ala	Thr	Ala	Cys	Ala 5875	Gly	Gly	Суз	Ala	Ala 5880	Gly	Gly	Cys
Cys	Cys 5885	Thr	Gly	Gly	Thr	Gly 5890	Gly	Cys	Cys	Gly	Thr 5895	Gly	Gly	Thr
Cys	Gly 5900	Cys	Cys	Gly	Gly	Cys 5905	Ala	Ala	СЛа	Ala	Gly 5910	Thr	Ala	Cys
Gly	Ala 5915	Cys	Cys	Cys	Суз	Cys 5920	Cys	Gly	Gly	Cys	Gly 5925	Суз	Thr	Gly
Cys	Gly 5930		Gly	Thr	Gly	Cys 5935	Ala	Cys	Gly	Gly	Cys 5940	Thr	Gly	Gly
Gly	Thr 5945	Ala	Cys	Cys	Ala	Cys 5950	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly 5955	Cys	Cys	Ala
Gly	Gly 5960		Cys	Thr	Gly	Cys 5965	Gly	Ala	Gly	Thr	Gly 5970		Thr	Gly
Cys	Cys 5975	Gly	Cys	Cys	Gly	Cys 5980	Ala	Ala	Cys	Ala	Cys 5985	Cys	Gly	Ala
Gly	Thr 5990	Gly	Cys	Gly	Cys	Gly 5995	Cys	Cys	Gly	Gly	Gly 6000	Cys	Cys	Thr

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Gly	Gly 6005	Gly	Cys	Gly	Cys	Cys 6010		Ala	Gly	Cys	Ala 6015	Суз	Cys	Суз
Gly	Thr 6020	Thr	Gly	Суз	Ala	Gly 6025	Cys	Thr	Cys	Ala	Ala 6030		Ala	Ala
Gly	Gly 6035	Ala	Cys	Ala		Ala 6040	Gly	Thr	Gly	Thr	Gly 6045	Cys	Ala	Ala
Ala	Cys 6050		Thr	Thr	Gly	Суs 6055	Cys	Thr	Thr	Gly	Cys 6060	Ala	Gly	Gly
Cys	Thr 6065	Ala	Суѕ	Thr	Thr	Cys 6070	Thr	Суѕ	Thr	Gly	Ala 6075	Thr	Gly	Cys
Cys	Thr 6080	Thr	Thr	Thr	Cys	Суs 6085	Thr	Cys	Cys	Ala	Cys 6090	Gly	Gly	Ala
Cys	Ala 6095		Ala	Thr	Gly	Cys 6100	Ala	Gly	Ala	Суз	Cys 6105	Суз	Thr	Gly
Gly	Ala 6110	Cys	Cys	Ala	Ala	Cys 6115	Thr	Gly	Thr	Ala	Cys 6120	Cys	Thr	Thr
Cys	Cys 6125	Thr	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ala 6130	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly 6135	Ala	Gly	Thr
Ala	Gly 6140	Ala	Ala	Cys	Ala	Thr 6145	Cys	Ala	Thr	Gly	Gly 6150	Gly	Ala	Cys
Ala	Gly 6155	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala 6160	Thr	Cys	Cys	Gly	Ala 6165	Thr	Gly	Thr
Gly	Gly 6170	Thr	Thr	Thr	Gly	Cys 6175	Ala	Gly	Thr	Thr	Cys 6180	Thr	Thr	Cys
Thr	Cys 6185	Thr	Gly	Cys	Cys	Ala 6190	Gly	Cys	Thr	Ala	Gly 6195	Ala	Ala	Ala
Ala	Cys 6200	Cys	Ala	Cys	Cys	Ala 6205	Ala	Ala	Thr	Gly	Ala 6210	Ala	Cys	Cys
Cys	Cys 6215	Ala	Thr	Gly	Thr	Thr 6220	Thr	Ala	Cys	Gly	Thr 6225	Cys	Gly	Ala
Cys	Ala 6230	Ala	Ala	Ala	Cys	Thr 6235	Суз	Ala	Cys	Ala	Cys 6240	Ala	Thr	Gly
Thr	Cys 6245	Cys	Ala	Cys	Суз	Thr 6250	Thr	Gly	Thr	Cys	Cys 6255	Ala	Gly	Cys

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Thr	Cys 6260	Cys	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ala 6265		Thr	Суз	Cys	Thr 6270	Gly	Gly	Gly
Gly	Gly 6275	Gly	Ala	Cys	Cys	Gly 6280	Thr	Cys	Ala	Gly	Thr 6285	Cys	Thr	Thr
Суз	Суs 6290	Thr	Cys	Thr	Thr	Cys 6295	Cys	Cys	Cys	Cys	Cys 6300	Ala	Ala	Ala
Ala	Суз 6305	Суз	Cys	Ala	Ala	Gly 6310	Gly	Ala	Суз	Ala	Cys 6315	Cys	Cys	Thr
Cys	Ala 6320	Thr	Gly	Ala	Thr	Cys 6325		Cys	Cys	Сув	Gly 6330	Gly	Ala	Cys
Суз	Cys 6335	Cys	Thr	Gly	Ala	Gly 6340		Thr	Суз		Cys 6345	Ala	Thr	Gly
Сув	Gly 6350	Thr	Gly	Gly	Thr	Gly 6355	Gly	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ala 6360	Cys	Gly	Thr
Gly	Ala 6365	Gly	Cys	Cys	Ala	Суs 6370	Gly	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala 6375	Cys	Cys	Cys
Thr	Gly 6380	Ala	Gly	Gly	Thr	Cys 6385	Ala	Ala	Gly	Thr	Thr 6390	Cys	Ala	Ala
Cys	Thr 6395	Gly	Gly	Thr	Ala	Суз 6400	Gly	Thr	Gly	G1y	Ala 6405	Суѕ	ĞŢÀ	Gly
Cys.	Gly 6410	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly 6415	Gly	Thr	Gly	Cys	Ala 6420	Thr	Ala	Ala
Thr	Gly 6425	Cys	Сув								Ala 6435		Суѕ	Cys
Gly	Cys 6440	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly 6445	Gly	Ala	Gly	Cys	Ala 6450	Gly	Thr	Ala
Cys	Ala 6455	Ala	Cys	Ala	Gly	Cys 6460	Ala	Cys	Gly	Thr	Ala 6465	Cys	Cys	Gly
Thr	Gly 6470	Thr	Gly	Gly	Thr	Cys 6475	Ala	Gly	Cys	Gly	Thr 6480	Суз	Суз	Thr
Cys	Ala 6485	Cys	Cys	Gly	Thr	Cys 6490		Thr	Gly	Cys	Ala 6495		Cys	Ala
Gly	Gly 6500	Ala	Cys	Thr	Gly	Gly 6505	Суѕ	Thr	Gly	Ala	Ala 6510	Thr	Gly	Gly

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Cys	Ala 6515		Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly 6520	Thr	Ala	Cys	Ala	Ala 6525	Gly	Thr	Gly
Cys	Ala 6530	Ala	Gly	Gly	Thr	Cys 6535	Thr	Cys	Cys	Ala	Ala 6540	Cys	Ala	Ala
Ala	Gly 6545		Суз	Суз	Thr	Cys 6550	Cys	Cys	Ala	Gly	Cys 6555	Cys	Cys	Cys
Суз	Ala 6560	Thr	Суз	Gly	Ala	Gly 6565	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Cys 6570	Cys	Ala	Thr
Cys	Thr 6575	Cys	Cys	Ala	Ala	Ala 6580	Gly	Cys	Cys	Ala	Ala 6585	Ala	Gly	Gly
Gly	Cys 6590		Gly	Cys	Cys	Cys 6595	Суз	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala 6600	Ala	Cys	Cys
Ala	Cys 6605	Ala	Gly	Gly	Thr	Gly 6610	Thr	Ala	Cys	Ala	Cys 6615	Суз	Cys	Thr
Gly	Cys 6620		Cys	Cys	Cys	Ala 6625	Thr	Cys	Cys	Cys	Gly 6630	Gly	Gly	Ala
Thr	Gly 6635	Ala	Gly	Cys	Thr	Gly 6640	Ala	Cys	Cys	Ala	Ala 6645	Gly	Ala	Ala
Cys	Cys 6650		Gly	Gly	Thr	Сув 6655	Ala	Gly	Cys	Cys	Thr 6660	Gly	Ala	Cys
Cys	Thr 6665	Gly	Суз	Суз	Thr	Gly 6670	Gly	Thr	Суз	Ala	Ala 6675	Ala	Gly	Gly
Cys	Thr 6680		Cys	Thr	Ala	Thr 6685	Cys	Суз	Суз		Gly 6690	Cys	Gly	Ala
Cys	Ala 6695	Thr	Cys	Gly	Суз	Cys 6700	Gly	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ala 6705	Gly	Thr	Gly
Gly	Gly 6710	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Cys 6715	Ala	Ala	Thr	Gly	Gly 6720	Gly	Cys	Ala
Gly	Cys 6725		Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly 6730	Ala	Ala	Суз	Ala	Ala 6735	Cys	Thr	Ala
Cys	Ala 6740	Ala	Gly	Ala	Суѕ	Cys 6745	Ala	Cys	Gly	Сув	Cys 6750	Thr	Cys	Cys
Cys	Gly 6755	Thr	Gly	Cys	Thr	Gly 6760	Gly	Ala	Cys	Thr	Cys 6765	Cys	Gly	Ala

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Cys	Gly 6770	Gly	Cys	Thr	Cys	Cys 6775	Thr	Thr	Cys	Thr	Thr 6780	Cys	Суз	Thr
Cys	Thr 6785	Ala	Суз	Ala	Gly	Cys 6790	Ala	Ala	Gly	Cys	Thr 6795	Суз	Ala	Cys
Суз	Gly 6800	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ala	Сув 6805	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly 6810	Суѕ	Ala	Gly
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Xaa Ser Ala Asp Cys Tyr Phe Asp Ile Leu Thr Lys Ser Asp Val Thr Page 49

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A-/43	PU.II.	5125	ГУГ

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tggcggt	tgat actgagcaca t	141		
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<220>	pAMG21-RANK-Fc vector			

#### A-743 PCT.ST25.txt

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gccttaaa	agc	aatttatgaa	aaaaagaaaa	atgaacttgg	cttatcccag	gaatctgtcg	240
cagacaa	gat	ggggatgggg	cagtcaggcg	ttggtgcttt	atttaatggc	atcaatgcat	300
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gcccttca	aat	cgccagagaa	tctacgagat	gtatgaagcg	gttagtatgc	agccgtcact	420
tagaagt	gag	tatgagtacc	ctgtttttc	tcatgttcag	gcagggatgt	tctcacctaa	480
gcttaga	acc	tttaccaaag	gtgatgcgga	gagatgggta	agcacaacca	aaaaagccag	540
tgattct	gca	ttctggcttg	aggttgaagg	taattccatg	accgcaccaa	caggctccaa	600
gccaagct	ttt	cctgacggaa	tgttaattct	cgttgaccct	gagcaggctg	ttgagccagg	660
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gagttgt	tcc	gttgtgggga	aagttatcgc	tagtcagtgg	cctgaagaga	cgtttggctg	840
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				cgatggcgga			240
				cgctcctgat			300
				cggcgattaa			360
				gaagcggcgt			420
				ggctgatcat			480
				ctaatgttcc			540
ctgacca	gac	acccatcaac	agtattattt	tctcccatga	agacggtacg	cgactgggcg	600

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A-743 PCT.ST25.txt
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                                                                  720
agccgatagc ggaacgggaa ggcgactgga gtgccatgtc cggttttcaa caaaccatgc
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tgggcgcaat gcgcgccatt accgagtccg ggctgcgcgt tggtgcggat atctcggtag
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aggattttcg cctgctgggg caaaccagcg tggaccgctt gctgcaactc tctcagggcc
                                                                 1020
1080
cgcccaatac gcaaaccgcc tctccccgcg cgttggccga ttcattaatg cagctggcac
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<211>
      14
      PRT
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<223> Modulators of TALL-1
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      (1, 2, 3, 13)..(14)
<222>
<223> Xaa (Pos1,2,3,13,14) are each independently absent or amino acid
      residues;
<220>
<221>
      misc_feature
<222>
     (6)..(6)
<223> Xaa (Pos6) is an amino acid residue; Xaa (Pos9) is a basic or hyd
      rophobic residue;
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (12)..(12)
<223> Xaa (Pos12) is a neutral hydrophobic residue.
<400> 100
Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Asp Xaa Leu Thr Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa
<210> 101
<211> 14
<212>
      PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Modulators of TALL-1
<220>
     misc_feature
<221>
<222>
      (1, 2, 3, 12 \text{ and})..(13)
<223> Xaa (Pos1,2,3,12,13) are each independently absent or amino acid
                                    Page 63
```

A-743 PCT.ST25.txt residues; <220> <221> misc\_feature (5 and)..(8) <222> <223> Xaa (Pos5,8) is a neutral hydrophobic residue; Xaa (Pos10) is an acidic residue; <220> <221> misc\_feature <222> (14)..(14)<223> Xaa (Pos14) is absent or is an amino acid residue. <400> 101 Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Pro Phe Xaa Trp Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa 5 <210> 102 <211> 14 <212> PRT <213> Artificial Sequence <220> <223> Modulator of TALL-1 <220> <221> misc\_feature <222> (1, 2, 3, 12, 13 and)..(14) <223> Xaa (Pos1,2,3,12,13,14) are each independently absent or amino ac id residues; <220> <221> misc\_feature <222> (6 and)..(7) <223> Xaa (Pos6,7) is a hydrophobic residue; <220> <221> misc\_feature <222> (10)..(10) <223> Xaa (Pos10) is an acidic or polar hydrophobic residue. <400> 102 Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Trp Xaa Xaa Trp Gly Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa 5 10 <210> 103 <211> 14

<211> 14
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Modulator of TALL-1
<220>
<221> misc\_feature
<222> (1)..(1)
<223> Xaa (Pos1) is absent or is an amino acid residue;

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<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (2 and)..(14)
<223> Xaa (Pos2,14) is a neutral hydrophobic residue;
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (3 and)..(10)
<223> Xaa (Pos3,10) is an amino acid residue;
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (5, 6, 7, 8, 12 and)..(13)
<223> Xaa (Pos5,6,7,8,12,13) are each independently amino acid residues
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222>
       (9)..(9)
<223> Xaa (Pos9) is an acidic residue.
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Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa
<210> 104
<211>
      18
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Modulator of TALL-1
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1, 2, 12, 13, 16, 17 and)..(18)
<223> Xaa (Pos1,2,12,13,16,17,18) are each independently absent or amin
       o acid residues;
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222>
       (3)..(3)
<223> Xaa (Pos3) is an acidic or amide residue;
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222>
      (5 and)..(8)
<223> Xaa (Pos5,8) is an amino acid residue;
<220>
<221> misc_feature <222> (6)..(6)
<223> Xaa (Pos6) is an aromatic residue;
<220>
<221> misc_feature <222> (11)..(11)
                                      Page 65
```

A-743 PCT.ST25.txt <223> Xaa (Posl1) is a basic residue; <220> <221> misc\_feature <222> (14)..(14)<223> Xaa (Pos14) is a neutral hydrophobic residue. <400> 104 Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Asp Xaa Leu Thr Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa 10 Xaa Xaa <210> 105 <211> 18 <212> PRT <213> Artificial Sequence <220> <223> Modulator of TALL-1 <220> <221> misc\_feature  $\langle 222 \rangle$  (1,  $\overline{2}$  and)..(3) <223> Xaa (Pos1,2,3) are each independently absent or amino acid residu <220> <221> misc\_feature <222> (5, 7, 14 and)..(16) <223> Xaa (Pos5,7,14,16) is an amino acid residue; <220> <221> misc\_feature <222> (10)..(10)
<223> Xaa (Pos10) is a basic residue; <220> <221> misc\_feature <222> (11 and)..(12) <223> Xaa (Pos11,12) are each independently amino acid residues; <220> <221> misc\_feature <222> (13 and)..(17) <223> Xaa (Pos13,17) is a neutral hydrophobic residue; <220> <221> misc\_feature <222> (18)..(18) <223> Xaa (Pos18) is an amino acid residue or is absent. <400> 105 Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Asp Xaa Leu Thr Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa

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```
A-743 PCT.ST25.txt
                5
1
                                                        15
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Xaa Xaa
<210> 106
<211> 18
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223>
      Modulator of TALL-1
<220>
<221>
      misc_feature
<222>
       (1, 2, 3, 16, 17 and)..(18)
<223> Xaa (Pos1,2,3,16,17,18) are each independently absent or amino ac
       id residues:
<220>
<221>
       misc_feature
<222>
      (5, 6, 7, 10, 13 and)..(14)
<223> Xaa (Pos5,6,7,10,13,14) are each independently amino acid residue
<400> 106
Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Trp Asp Xaa Leu Thr Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa
                                    10
Xaa Xaa
<210> 107
<211> 18
<212> PRT
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<223> Modulator of TALL-1
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222>
       (1,2,3,15,16,17)..(18)
<223> Xaa (Pos1,2,3,15,16,17,18) are each independently absent or amino
        acid residues;
<220>
<221>
      misc_feature
<222>
       (5, 6, 7, 9 and)..(13)
      Xaa (Pos 5,6,7,9 13) are each independently amino acid residues;
<220>
<221>
      misc_feature
<222>
      (11)..(11)
<223> Xaa (Pos 11) is T or I; and
<400> 107
```

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Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Asp Xaa Leu Xaa Lys Xaa Cys Xaa Xaa
                                      10
Xaa Xaa
<210> 108
<211> 4
<212> PRT
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<220>
<223> Modulator of TALL-1
<220>
<221> misc_feature <222> (2)..(2)
<223> X at (Pos 2) is an amino acid residue
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (4)..(4)
<223> X at (Pos 4) is threonyl or isoleucyl
<400> 108
Asp Xaa Leu Xaa
<210> 109
<211> 14
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Modulator of TALL-1
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1, 2 and)..(3)
<223> X at (Pos 1, 2, 3) are absent or are amino acid residues (with on
       e of X1, X2,
                                          and X3 preferred to be C when one of X12,
X13, an
       d X14 is C);
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (5)..(5)
<223> X at (Pos 5) is W, Y, or F (W preferred);
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (7)...(7) <223> X at (Pos 7) is an amino acid residue (L preferred);
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222>
       (9)..(9)
<223> X at (Pos 9) is T or I (T preferred);
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<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (10)..(10)
<223> X at (Pos 10) is K, R, or H ( K preferred).
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (12)..(12)
<223> X at (Pos 12) is C, a neutral hydrophobic residue, or a basic res
       idue (W, C, or R
                                        preferred);
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (13)..(13) 
<223> X at (Post 13) is C, a neutral hydrophobic residue or is absent
       (V preferred);
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (14)..(14)
<223> X at (Pos 14) is any amino acid residue or is absent.
<400> 109
Xaa Xaa Xaa Lys Xaa Asp Xaa Leu Xaa Xaa Gln Xaa Xaa
                5
<210> 110
<211> 5
<212> PRT
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<223> Modulator of TALL-1
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Pro Phe Pro Trp Glu
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Gly Gly Gly Val Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala
Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro
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## A-743 PCT.ST25.txt.

Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val 50 55 60

Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val 65 70 75 80

Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln 85 90 95

Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln
100 105 110

Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala 115 120 125

Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro 130 135

Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr 145 150 155 160

Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu **V**al Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser 165 **17**0 175

Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr 180 185 199

Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr 195 200 205

Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asa Val Phe 210 215 220

Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys 225 230 235

Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys 245

<210> 112

<211> 248

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> TALL-1 inhibitory peptibodies

<400> 112

Met Trp Gly Ala Cys Trp Pro Phe Pro Trp Glu Cys Phe Lys Glu Gly 1 10 15

Gly Gly Gly Val Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Page 70 A-743 PCT.ST25.txt 25

20

Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro 35 40 45

Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val 50 55 60

Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val 65 70 75 80

Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln 85 90 95

Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln
100 105 110

Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala 115 120 125

Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro 130 135 140

Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr 145 150 155 160

Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser 165 170 175

Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr 180 185 190

Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr 195 200 205

Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe 210 225 220

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Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys

<210> 113

<211> 248

<212> PRT <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> TALL-1 inhibitory peptibodies

<400> 113

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## A-743 PCT.ST25.txt

Met Val Pro Phe Cys Asp Leu Leu Thr Lys His Cys Phe Glu Ala Gly

Gly Gly Gly Val Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala

Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro

Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val

Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val

Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln

Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln 100

Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala

Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro

Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr

Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser

Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr

Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr

Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe

Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys 230

Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys 245

<210> 114

<211> 252 <212> PRT

A-743 PCT.ST25.txt

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<223> TALL-1 inhibitory peptibodies

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Phe His His Gly Gly Gly Gly Val Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro 20 . 25

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Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val 50

Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe 65 70 75 80

Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro 85 90

Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr 100 105 110

Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val 115 120 125

Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala 130 135 140

Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg 145 150 150

Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly 165 170 175

Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro 180 185 190

Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser 195 200 205

Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln 210 215

Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His 225 230 235 240

Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys Page 73 A-743 PCT.ST25.txt 250

245

<210> 115

<211> 252 <212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> TALL-1 inhibitory peptibodies

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20 25 30

Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe 35 40 45

Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val 50 55 60

Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe 65 70 75 80

Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro 85 90 95

Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr 100 105 110

Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val 115 120 125

Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala 130 135 140

Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg 145 150 155 160

Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly
165 170 175

Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro 180 185 190

Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser 195 200 205

Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln 210 215 220

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Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His

Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys 245

<210> 116

<211> 252 <212> PRT <213> Artificial Sequence

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<400> 116

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Thr Ser Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Val Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro

Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe

Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val

Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe

Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro

Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr 105

Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val

Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala 130

Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg

Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly 165 170

Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro 180

Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Page 75

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Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln

Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His

Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys 245

<210> 117 <211> 252 <212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> TALL-1 inhibitory peptibodies

<400> 117

Met Ser Asp Asp Cys Met Tyr Asp Gln Leu Thr Arg Met Phe Ile Cys

Ser Asn Leu Gly Gly Gly Gly Val Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro

Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe

Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val

Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe

Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro

Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr 105

Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val 115

Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala

Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg

Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly 165 170

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Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro

Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser 195 200

Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln

Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His

Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys 245

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<213> Artificial Sequence

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Gln Phe Asn Gly Gly Gly Gly Val Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro

Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe

Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val

Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe

Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro

Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr 100

Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val

Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala

Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Page 77

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A-743 PCT.ST25.txt 150 155

Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly

Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro

Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser 200

Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln

Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His

Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys

<210> 119 <211> 252

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Met Phe His Asp Cys Lys Tyr Asp Leu Leu Thr Arg Gln Met Val Cys

His Gly Leu Gly Gly Gly Gly Val Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro

Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe

Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val 55 60

Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe

Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro

Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr

Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val 120

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Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala 130 135 140

Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg 145 150 155 160

Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly
165 170 175

Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro 180 185 190

Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser 195 200 205

Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln 210 215 220

Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His 225 230 235 240

Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys

<210> 120

<211> 252

<212> PRT

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Pro Ser Pro Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Val Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro 20 25 30

Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe 35 40 45

Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val 50 55 60

Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe 65 70 75 80

Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro 85 90 95

Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Page 79

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A-743 PCT.ST25.txt 100

Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val

Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala

Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg

Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly

Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro

Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser

Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln 210

Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His

Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys

<210> 121

<211> · 252

<212> PRT <213> Artificial Sequence

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Glu Phe Phe Gly Gly Gly Gly Val Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro

Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe

Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val

Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe

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Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro 85 90 95

Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val 115 120 125

Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala 130 135 140

Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg 145 150 155 160

Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly 165 170 175

Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro 180 185 190

Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser 195 200 205

Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln 210 215 220

Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His 225 230 235

Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys 245

<210> 122

<211> 252

<212> PRT

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His Gly Leu Gly Gly Gly Gly Val Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro 20 25 30

Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe 35 40 45

Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Page 81

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50

Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe

Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro

Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr

Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val

Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala

Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg

Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly 165

Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro

Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser

Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln 215

Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His

Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys

<210> 123

<211> 293 <212> PRT <213> Artificial Sequence

<223> TALL-1 inhibitory peptibodies

<400> 123

Met Leu Pro Gly Cys Lys Trp Asp Leu Leu Ile Lys Gln Trp Val Cys

Asp Pro Leu Gly Ser Gly Ser Ala Thr Gly Gly Ser Gly Ser Thr Ala 25

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Ser Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Ala Thr His Met Leu Pro Gly Cys Lys Trp 35 40 45

Asp Leu Leu Ile Lys Gln Trp Val Cys Asp Pro Leu Gly Gly Gly 50 55 60

Gly Val Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu 65 70 75 80

Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr 85 90 95

Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val
100 105 110

Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val 115 120 125

Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Glu Tyr Asn Ser 130 140

Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu 145 150 155 160

Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala 165 170 175

Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro 180 185 190

Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln 195 200 205

Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala 210 215 220

Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr 225 230 235 240

Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu 245 250 255

Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser 260 265 270

Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser 275 280 285

Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys 290

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His Gly Leu Gly Ser Gly Ser Ala Thr Gly Gly Ser Gly Ser Thr Ala 20 25 30

Ser Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Ala Thr His Met Phe His Asp Cys Lys Trp 35 40 45

Asp Leu Leu Thr Lys Gln Trp Val Cys His Gly Leu Gly Gly Gly 50 55 60

Gly Val Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu 65 70 75 80

Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr 85 90 95

Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val 100 105 110

Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val 115 120 125

Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser 130 135 140

Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu 145 150 155 160

Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala 165 170 175

Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro 180 185 190

Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln 195 200 205

Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala 210 215 220

Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Page 84

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225 230 235 240 Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu 255 245 250 Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser 265 260 Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys 290 <210> 125 <211> 14 <212> PRT <213> Artificial Sequence <220> <223> Consensus Sequence <220> <221> misc\_feature <222> (1, 2 and)..(3) <223> X at (Pos 1, 2, 3) are absent or are amino acid residues (with on and X3 preferred to be C when one of X12, e of X1, X2, X13, an d X14 is C); <220> <221> misc\_feature <222> (7)..(7) <223> X at (Pos 7) is an amino acid residue (L preferred); <220> <221> misc\_feature <222> (9)..(9) <223> X at (Pos 9) is T or I (T preferred); <220> <221> misc\_feature <222> (12)..(12) <223> X at (Pos 12) is C, a neutral hydrophobic residue, or a basic res idue (W, C, or R preferred); <220>

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preferred);
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (14)..(14)
<223> X at (Pos 14) is any amino acid residue or is absent.
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Ser Leu
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Asn Ile
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Pro Gln

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Lys Val
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Phe Arg
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Gly Val Trp Phe Trp Trp Phe Asp Pro Leu Thr Lys Gln Trp Thr Gln
Ala Gly
<210> 135
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Asn Gly
<210> 136
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<400> 136

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Gln Ala

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<223> Preferred TALL-1 modulating domains

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Lys Ala Ala Gly Trp Trp Phe Asp Trp Leu Thr Lys Val Trp Val Pro

Ala Pro

<210> 138

<211> 18 <212> PRT <213> Artificial Sequence

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Ala Tyr Gln Thr Trp Phe Trp Asp Ser Leu Thr Arg Leu Trp Leu Ser 15

Thr Thr

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Ser Gly Gln His Phe Trp Trp Asp Leu Leu Thr Arg Ser Trp Thr Pro

Ser Thr

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Arg Gly

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Val Gly

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Cys Arg Gln Gly Ala Lys Phe Asp Leu Leu Thr Lys Gln Cys Leu Leu

Gly Arg

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Gly Gln Ala Ile Arg His Trp Asp Val Leu Thr Lys Gln Trp Val Asp

Ser Gln

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Val Gly

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Leu Asp

<210> 147

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Gln Ala

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Glu Val
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Arg Pro
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Pro Pro
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Pro Val
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Arg Asn
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Gln Thr
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Glu Lys

<210> 156 <211> 18 <212> PRT

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Gly Trp

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Pro Gln

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Pro Gln

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Leu Ala

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Ile Met

- <210> 161

- <210> 101
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Asn Met

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Phe Tyr

#### A-743 PCT.ST25.txt

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Pro Met

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Gln Ser

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Ser Val

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Thr Arg

<210> 171

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Val Trp Leu Asp Trp Lys Trp Asp Leu Leu Thr Lys Gln Trp Ile His

Pro Gln

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Gln Glu Trp Glu Tyr Lys Trp Asp Leu Leu Thr Lys Gln Trp Gly Trp

Leu Arg

<210> 173

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His Trp Asp Ser Trp Lys Trp Asp Leu Leu Thr Lys Gln Trp Val Val

Gln Ala

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A-743 PCT.ST25.txt

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Val Gly

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Asp Val

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Gln Gln Thr Phe Met Lys Trp Asp Leu Leu Thr Lys Gln Trp Ile Arg

Arg His

<210> 177 <211> 18 <212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

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<400> 177

Gln Gly Glu Cys Arg Lys Trp Asp Leu Leu Thr Lys Gln Cys Phe Pro

Gly Gln

<210> 178

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Pro Ser

- <210> 179 <211> 18 <212> PRT

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Ile Pro

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- <211> 18 <212> PRT <213> Artificial Sequence

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- <210> 181 <211> 18 <212> PRT <213> Artificial Sequence

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#### A-743 PCT.ST25.txt

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Ser Ser Ser
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Val Asp Cys Arg Leu Leu 35

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Arg Asp Cys Ile Ser Cys Ala Ser Ile

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Gln Met Ala Gly Gln Cys Ser Gln Asn Glu Tyr Phe Asp Ser Leu Leu

His Ala Cys Ile Pro Cys Gln Leu Arg Cys

# (19) World Intellectual Property Organization International Bureau



## . I SECULO DOLLO IL BILLIK BEKKO MATA DI DELLA DIKAD MENDENINDIKAN DELIA MENDENIN DELLA MENDENIN DELIA MENDENI

(43) International Publication Date 21 November 2002 (21.11.2002)

#### **PCT**

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(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: 14/525, A61K 38/19, C12N 5/10, 15/28

C07K 14/52,

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US02/15273

(22) International Filing Date:

13 May 2002 (13.05.2002)

(25) Filing Language:

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(30) Priority Data: 60/290,196

11 May 2001 (11.05.2001) US

- (71) Applicant: AMGEN, INC. [US/US]; One Amgen Center Drive, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320-1799 (US).
- (72) Inventors: MIN, Hosung; 3875 Conner Court, Newbury Park, CA 91320 (US). HSU, Hailing; 11623 Blossomwood, Moorpark, CA 93021 (US). XIONG, Fei; 2757 Autumn Ridge Drive, Thousand Oaks, CA 91362 (US).

- (74) Agents: ODRE, Steven et al.; Amgen, Inc., One Amgen Center Drive, M/S 27-4-A, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320-1799 (US).
- (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: PEPTIDES AND RELATED MOLECULES THAT BIND TO TALL-1

a¹a²a³CDa⁵La⁵a'a¹¹Ca¹²a¹³a¹⁴

(SEQ. ID. NO: 100),
b¹b²b³Cb³b°Db³Lb¹⁰b¹¹b¹²b¹³b¹⁴Cb¹⁵b¹²b¹³b¹⁴

(SEQ. ID. NO: 104)

c¹c²c³Cc⁵Dc²Lc²c²ºc¹¹c¹²c¹³c¹⁴Cc¹⁵c¹²c¹⁵

(SEQ. ID. NO: 105)
d¹d²d³Cd⁵d⁵d²WDd¹¹Ld¹³d¹⁴d¹⁵Cd¹⁵d¹'d¹³

(SEQ. ID. NO: 106)
e¹e²e³Ce⁵e°e'De³Le¹¹Ke³³Ce¹⁵e¹6e¹²e¹³

(SEQ. ID. NO: 107)

f'f'f'Kf'Df'Lf'f"Qf"f"f"

(SEQ. ID NO: 109)

 $(X^1)_a - V^1 - (X^2)_b$  (1)

(57) Abstract: The present invention concerns therapeutic agents that modulate the activity of TALL-1. In accordance with the present invention, modulators of TALL-1 may comprise an amino acid sequence Dz2Lz4 wherein z2 is an amino acid residue and z4 is threonyl or isoleucyl. Exemplary molecules comprise a sequence of the formulae a1a2a3CDa6La8a9a10Ca12a13a14 (SEQ.ID.NO:100),  $b^1b^2b^3Cb^5b^6Db^8Lb^{10}b^{11}b^{12}b^{13}b^{14}Cb^{16}b^{17}b^{18}\\$ (SEQ.ID.NO:104)  $c^1c^2c^3Cc^5Dc^7Lc^9c^{10}c^{11}c^{12}c^{13}c^{14}Cc^{16}c^{17}c^{18}\\$ (SEQ.ID.NO:105)  $d^1d^2d^3Cd^5d^6d^7WDd^{10}Ld^{13}d^{14}d^{15}Cd^{16}d^{17}d^{18}\\$ (SEQ.ID.NO:106)  $e^{1}e^{2}e^{3}Ce^{5}e^{6}e^{7}De^{9}Le^{11}Ke^{13}Ce^{15}e^{16}e^{17}e^{18}$ (SEQ.ID.NO:107) f1f2f3Kf5Df7Lf9f10Qf12f13f14 (SEQ.ID NO:109) wherein the substituents are as defined in the specification. The invention further comprises compositions of matter of the formula (X1)a-V1-(X2)b wherein V1 is a vehicle that is covalently attached to one or more of the above TALL-1 modulating compositions of matter. The vehicle and the TALL-1 modulating composition of matter may be linked through the N- or C-terminus of the TALL-1 modulating portion. The preferred vehicle is an Fc domain, and the preferred Fc domain is an IgG Fc domain.



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- with international search report

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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

### INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US02/15273

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  IPC(7) : C07K 14/52, 14/525; A61K 38/19; C12N 5/10, 15/28  US CL : 530/351, 402; 514/2, 8, 12; 536/23.5; 435/69.1, 71.1, 471, 320.1, 325, 252.3, 254.11  According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC			
B. FIELDS SEARCHED			
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) U.S.: 530/351, 402; 514/2, 8, 12; 536/23.5; 435/69.1, 71.1, 471, 320.1, 325, 252.3, 254.11			
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched NONE			
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) Please See Continuation Sheet			
C. DOC	UMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where a	ppropriate, of the relevant passages Relevant to claim No.	
A	Database PNAS, SHU, HB. et al. B cell maturation necrosis factor family member TALL-1. Proc. Natl Vol. 97, No. 16, pages 9156-9161.	• •	
A	Database PNAS, KHARE et al. Severe B cell hyper TALL-1 transgenis mice. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. Ut pages 3370-3375.	<u>-</u>	
		, p. s.	
Further	documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.	See patent family annex.	
• s	pecial categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or prk.ity	
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance		date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention  "X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be	
"E" carlier ap	plication or patent published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone	
	which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination	
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	published prior to the international filing date but later than the are claimed	"&" document member of the same patent family	
Date of the actual completion of the international search  17 March 2003 (17.03.2003)		Date of mailing of the international search report  22 APR 2003  Anthorized officer  Bell-Harris from M. Mertz	
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US  Authorized officer			
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Facsimile No. (703)305-3230		Telephone No. (703) 308-0196	

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT	
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Continuation of B. FIELDS SEARCHED Item 3:	
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search terms: IALL-1, binding composition, ligand, hybrid, chimera, DNA, ex	pression vector, host cell, administering, treatment,
therapy	

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# (43) International Publication Date 21 November 2002 (21.11.2002)

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(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

60/290,196

11 May 2001 (11.05.2001) US

- (71) Applicant: AMGEN, INC. [US/US]; One Amgen Center Drive, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320-1799 (US).
- (72) Inventors: MIN, Hosung; 3875 Conner Court, Newbury Park, CA 91320 (US). HSU, Hailing; 11623 Blossomwood, Moorpark, CA 93021 (US).

- (74) Agents: ODRE, Steven et al.; Amgen, Inc., One Amgen Center Drive, M/S 27-4-A, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320-1799 (US).
- (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: PEPTIDES AND RELATED MOLECULES THAT BIND TO TALL-1

a¹a²a³CDa⁴La³a°a¹¹Ca¹²a¹³a¹⁴

(SEQ. ID. NO: 100),

b<sup>1</sup>b<sup>2</sup>b<sup>3</sup>Cb<sup>5</sup>b<sup>6</sup>Db<sup>8</sup>Lb<sup>10</sup>b<sup>11</sup>b<sup>12</sup>b<sup>13</sup>b<sup>14</sup>Cb<sup>16</sup>b<sup>17</sup>b<sup>18</sup>

(SEQ. ID. NO: 104)

c<sup>1</sup>c<sup>2</sup>c<sup>3</sup>Cc<sup>5</sup>Dc<sup>7</sup>Lc<sup>9</sup>c<sup>10</sup>c<sup>11</sup>c<sup>12</sup>c<sup>13</sup>c<sup>14</sup>Cc<sup>16</sup>c<sup>17</sup>c<sup>18</sup>

(SEQ. ID. NO: 105)

d<sup>1</sup>d<sup>2</sup>d<sup>3</sup>Cd<sup>5</sup>d<sup>6</sup>d<sup>7</sup>WDd<sup>10</sup>Ld<sup>13</sup>d<sup>14</sup>d<sup>15</sup>Cd<sup>16</sup>d<sup>17</sup>d<sup>18</sup>

(SEQ. ID. NO: 106)

e<sup>1</sup>e<sup>2</sup>e<sup>3</sup>Ce<sup>5</sup>e<sup>6</sup>e<sup>7</sup>De<sup>9</sup>Le<sup>11</sup>Ke<sup>13</sup>Ce<sup>15</sup>e<sup>16</sup>e<sup>17</sup>e<sup>18</sup>

(SEQ. ID. NO: 107)

 $f^1f^2f^3Kf^5Df^2Lf^2f^{10}Qf^{12}f^{13}f^{14}$ 

(SEQ. ID NO: 109)

(57) Abstract: The present invention concerns therapeutic agents that modulate the activity of TALL-1. In accordance with the present invention, modulators of TALL-1 may comprise an amino acid sequence Dz2Lz4 wherein z2 is an amino acid residue and z4 is threonyl or isoleucyl. Exemplary molecules comprise a sequence of the formulae ala2a3CDa6La8a9al0Ca12a13a14  $b^1b^2b^3Cb^5b^6Db^8Lb^{10}b^{11}b^{12}b^{13}b^{14}Cb^{16}b^{17}b^{18}\\$ (SEQ.ID.NO:100), (SEQ.ID.NO:104) c1c2c3Cc5Dc7Lc9c10c11c12c13c14Cc16c17c18 (SEQ.ID.NO:105) d1d2d3Cd5d6d7WDd10Ld13d14d15Cd16d17d18 (SEQ.ID.NO:106) e1e2e3Ce5e6e7De9Le11Ke13Ce15e16e17e18 (SEQ.ID.NO:107) f1f2f3Kf5Df7Lf9f10Qf12f13f14 (SEQ.ID NO:109) wherein the substituents are as defined in the specification. The invention further comprises compositions of matter of the formula (X1)<sub>a</sub>-V1-(X2)<sub>b</sub> wherein V1 is a vehicle that is covalently attached to one or more of the above TALL-1 modulating compositions of matter. The vehicle and the TALL-1 modulating composition of matter may be linked through the N- or C-terminus of the TALL-1 modulating portion. The preferred vehicle is an Fc domain, and

the preferred Fc domain is an IgG Fc domain.

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## WO 02/092620 A2



#### Published:

 without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

#### PEPTIDES AND RELATED MOLECULES THAT BIND TO TALL-1

This application is related to U.S. provisional application no. 60/290,196, filed May 11, 2001, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

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#### Background of the Invention

After years of study in necrosis of tumors, tumor necrosis factors (TNFs)  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  were finally cloned in 1984. The ensuing years witnessed 10 the emergence of a superfamily of TNF cytokines, including fas ligand (FasL), CD27 ligand (CD27L), CD30 ligand (CD30L), CD40 ligand (CD40L), TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL, also designated AGP-1), osteoprotegerin binding protein (OPG-BP or OPG ligand), 4-1BB ligand, LIGHT, APRIL, and TALL-1. Smith et al. (1994), Cell 76: 959-962; Lacey et al. (1998), Cell 93: 165-176; Chichepotiche et al. (1997), J. Biol. 15 <u>Chem.</u> 272: 32401-32410; Mauri et al. (1998), <u>Immunity</u> 8: 21-30; Hahne et <u>al</u>. (1998), J. <u>Exp</u>. <u>Med</u>. 188: 1185-90; Shu <u>et al</u>. (1999), J. <u>Leukocyte Biology</u> 65: 680-3. This family is unified by its structure, particularly at the Cterminus. In addition, most members known to date are expressed in 20 immune compartments, although some members are also expressed in other tissues or organs, as well. Smith et al. (1994), Cell 76: 959-62. All ligand members, with the exception of LT-α, are type II transmembrane proteins, characterized by a conserved 150 amino acid region within Cterminal extracellular domain. Though restricted to only 20-25% identity, 25 the conserved 150 amino acid domain folds into a characteristic  $\beta$ -pleated sheet sandwich and trimerizes. This conserved region can be proteolytically released, thus generating a soluble functional form. Banner et al. (1993), Cell 73: 431-445.

Many members within this ligand family are expressed in lymphoid enriched tissues and play important roles in the immune system development and modulation. Smith et al. (1994). For example, TNFα is mainly synthesized by macrophages and is an important mediator for inflammatory responses and immune defenses. Tracey & Cerami (1994), Ann. Rev. Med. 45: 491-503. Fas-L, predominantly expressed in activated T cell, modulates TCR-mediated apoptosis of thymocytes. Nagata, S. & Suda, T. (1995) Immunology Today 16: 39-43; Castrim et al. (1996), Immunity 5: 617-27. CD40L, also expressed by activated T cells, provides an essential signal for B cell survival, proliferation and immunoglobulin isotype switching. Noelle (1996), Immunity 4: 415-9.

The cognate receptors for most of the TNF ligand family members have been identified. These receptors share characteristic multiple cysteine-rich repeats within their extracellular domains, and do not possess catalytic motifs within cytoplasmic regions. Smith et al. (1994). 15 The receptors signal through direct interactions with death domain proteins (e.g. TRADD, FADD, and RIP) or with the TRAF proteins (e.g. TRAF2, TRAF3, TRAF5, and TRAF6), triggering divergent and overlapping signaling pathways, e.g. apoptosis, NF-κB activation, or JNK activation. Wallach et al. (1999), Annual Review of Immunology 17: 331-67. These signaling events lead to cell death, proliferation, activation or 20 differentiation. The expression profile of each receptor member varies. For example, TNFR1 is expressed on a broad spectrum of tissues and cells, whereas the cell surface receptor of OPGL is mainly restricted to the osteoclasts. Hsu et al. (1999) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 96: 3540-5.

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A number of research groups have recently identified TNF family ligands with the same or substantially similar sequence. The ligand has been variously named neutrokine  $\alpha$  (WO 98/18921, published May 7, 1998), 63954 (WO 98/27114, published June 25, 1998), TL5 (EP 869 180, published October 7, 1998), NTN-2 (WO 98/55620 and WO 98/55621,

published December 10, 1998), TNRL1-alpha (WO 9911791, published March 11, 1999), kay ligand (WO99/12964, published March 18, 1999), and AGP-3 (U.S. Prov. App. Nos. 60/119,906, filed February 12, 1999 and 60/166,271, filed November 18, 1999, respectively); and TALL-1 (WO 00/68378, published Nov. 16, 2000). Each of these references is hereby incorporated by reference. Hereinafter, the ligands reported therein are collectively referred to as TALL-1.

TALL-1 is a member of the TNF ligand superfamily that is functionally involved in B cell survival and proliferation. Transgenic mice 10 overexpressing TALL-1 had severe B cell hyperplasia and lupus-like autoimmune disease. Khare et al. (2000) PNAS 97(7):3370-3375). Both TACI and BCMA serve as cell surface receptors for TALL-1. Gross et al. (2000), Nature 404: 995-999; Ware (2000), J. Exp. Med. 192(11): F35-F37; Ware (2000), Nature 404: 949-950; Xia et al. (2000), J. Exp. Med. 192(1):137-15 143; Yu et al. (2000), Nature Immunology 1(3):252-256; Marsters et al. (2000), <u>Current Biology</u> **10**:785-788; Hatzoglou et al. (2000) J. of <u>Immunology</u> **165**:1322-1330; Shu <u>et al</u>. (2000) <u>PNAS</u> **97**(16):9156-9161; Thompson et al. (2000) J. Exp. Med. 192(1):129-135; Mukhopadhyay et al. (1999) J. <u>Biol. Chem.</u> 274(23): 15978-81; Shu et al. (1999) J. <u>Leukocyte Biol.</u> 20 65:680-683; Gruss et al. (1995) Blood 85(12): 3378-3404; Smith et al. (1994), Cell 76: 959-962; U.S. Pat. No. 5,969,102, issued October 19, 1999; WO 00/67034, published November 9, 2000; WO 00/40716, published July 13, 2000; WO 99/35170, published July 15, 1999. Both receptors are expressed on B cells and signal through interaction with TRAF proteins. In addition, 25 both TACI and BCMA also bind to another TNF ligand family member, APRIL. Yu et al. (2000), Nature Immunology 1(3):252-256. APRIL has also been demonstrated to induce B cell proliferation.

To date, no recombinant or modified proteins employing peptide modulators of TALL-1 have been disclosed. Recombinant and modified

proteins are an emerging class of therapeutic agents. Useful modifications of protein therapeutic agents include combination with the "Fc" domain of an antibody and linkage to polymers such as polyethylene glycol (PEG) and dextran. Such modifications are discussed in detail in a patent application entitled, "Modified Peptides as Therapeutic Agents," publicshed WO 00/24782, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

A much different approach to development of therapeutic agents is peptide library screening. The interaction of a protein ligand with its receptor often takes place at a relatively large interface. However, as demonstrated for human growth hormone and its receptor, only a few key residues at the interface contribute to most of the binding energy.

Clackson et al. (1995), Science 267: 383-6. The bulk of the protein ligand merely displays the binding epitopes in the right topology or serves functions unrelated to binding. Thus, molecules of only "peptide" length (2 to 40 amino acids) can bind to the receptor protein of a given large protein ligand. Such peptides may mimic the bioactivity of the large protein ligand ("peptide agonists") or, through competitive binding, inhibit the bioactivity of the large protein ligand ("peptide antagonists").

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Phage display peptide libraries have emerged as a powerful method in identifying such peptide agonists and antagonists. See, for example, Scott et al. (1990), Science 249: 386; Devlin et al. (1990), Science 249: 404; U.S. Pat. No. 5,223,409, issued June 29, 1993; U.S. Pat. No. 5,733,731, issued March 31, 1998; U.S. Pat. No. 5,498,530, issued March 12, 1996; U.S. Pat. No. 5,432,018, issued July 11, 1995; U.S. Pat. No. 5,338,665, issued August 16, 1994; U.S. Pat. No. 5,922,545, issued July 13, 1999; WO 96/40987, published December 19, 1996; and WO 98/15833, published April 16, 1998 (each of which is incorporated by reference in its entirety). In such libraries, random peptide sequences are displayed by fusion with

coat proteins of filamentous phage. Typically, the displayed peptides are affinity-eluted against an immobilized target protein. The retained phages may be enriched by successive rounds of affinity purification and repropagation. The best binding peptides may be sequenced to identify key residues within one or more structurally related families of peptides. See, e.g., Cwirla et al. (1997), Science 276: 1696-9, in which two distinct families were identified. The peptide sequences may also suggest which residues may be safely replaced by alanine scanning or by mutagenesis at the DNA level. Mutagenesis libraries may be created and screened to further optimize the sequence of the best binders. Lowman (1997), Ann. Rev. Biophys. Biomol. Struct. 26: 401-24.

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Structural analysis of protein-protein interaction may also be used to suggest peptides that mimic the binding activity of large protein ligands. In such an analysis, the crystal structure may suggest the identity and relative orientation of critical residues of the large protein ligand, from which a peptide may be designed. See, e.g., Takasaki et al. (1997), Nature Biotech. 15: 1266-70. These analytical methods may also be used to investigate the interaction between a receptor protein and peptides selected by phage display, which may suggest further modification of the peptides to increase binding affinity.

Other methods compete with phage display in peptide research. A peptide library can be fused to the carboxyl terminus of the <u>lac</u> repressor and expressed in <u>E</u>. <u>coli</u>. Another <u>E</u>. <u>coli</u>-based method allows display on the cell's outer membrane by fusion with a peptidoglycan-associated lipoprotein (PAL). Hereinafter, these and related methods are collectively referred to as "<u>E</u>. <u>coli</u> display." In another method, translation of random RNA is halted prior to ribosome release, resulting in a library of polypeptides with their associated RNA still attached. Hereinafter, this and related methods are collectively referred to as "ribosome display."

Other methods employ peptides linked to RNA; for example, PROfusion technology, Phylos, Inc. See, for example, Roberts & Szostak (1997), Proc. <u>Natl</u>. <u>Acad</u>. <u>Sci</u>. <u>USA</u>, 94: 12297-303. Hereinafter, this and related methods are collectively referred to as "RNA-peptide screening." Chemically derived peptide libraries have been developed in which peptides are immobilized on stable, non-biological materials, such as polyethylene rods or solvent-permeable resins. Another chemically derived peptide library uses photolithography to scan peptides immobilized on glass slides. Hereinafter, these and related methods are collectively referred to as "chemical-peptide screening." Chemical-peptide screening may be advantageous in that it allows use of D-amino acids and other unnatural analogues, as well as non-peptide elements. Both biological and chemical methods are reviewed in Wells & Lowman (1992), Curr. Opin. Biotechnol. 3: 355-62. Conceptually, one may discover peptide mimetics of any protein using phage display, RNA-peptide screening, and the other methods mentioned above.

#### Summary of the Invention

The present invention concerns therapeutic agents that modulate the activity of TALL-1. In accordance with the present invention, modulators of TALL-1 may comprise an amino acid sequence Dz<sup>2</sup>Lz<sup>4</sup> (SEQ ID NO: 108) wherein z<sup>2</sup> is an amino acid residue and z<sup>4</sup> is threonyl or isoleucyl. Such modulators of TALL-1 comprise molecules of the following formulae:

wherein:

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a<sup>1</sup>, a<sup>2</sup>, a<sup>3</sup> are each independently absent or amino acid residues;

a<sup>6</sup> is an amino acid residue;

a<sup>9</sup> is a basic or hydrophobic residue;

30 a<sup>8</sup> is threonyl or isoleucyl;

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